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# Silver as An Issue in the Campaign of 1900

BY J. F. VAILE.

There are different sorts of bimetallists. Some call themselves such, whose only desire is an increase in the volume of money, without regard to its character, and who prefer that the increase should be in the form of irredeemable government paper. Such "bimetallists" are no true friends of silver. As producers of the raw material for legal-tender money, the paper mill and the stamp mill are not allies, but enemies, and must always be such.

To others, the ultimate bimetallic ideal is a universal bimetallism, with all national mints open to the free coinage of both gold and silver at a uniform legal ratio, and with no legal tender paper that is not surely and immediately redeemable in coin on demand. This class includes most "free silver men" who are or have been Republicans. They are in favor of hard money. They believe in gold and silver coin as the legal-tender money of the United States, and as the basis of paper currency issues.

As political issues are presented in 1900, will Democratic success help or hinder the cause of true bimetallism, and is bimetallism a practical issue in the present campaign?

The Democratic party of 1896 appealed to hard-money bimetallists, by not only declaring, in its platform, for the free coinage of both gold and silver, but also by demanding that paper money should be redeemable in coin. At the first opportunity thereafter for a practical exposition of its views, the Democratic minority in congress, when provision was being made for the expenses of the Spanish war, favored the dilution of our currency by the issue of 150 million dollars of government paper, with no provision for a coin reserve to support such issue. In the national platform of 1900, the Democratic party demands the retirement of national bank notes (which are not legal tender and are by law redeemable in lawful money), "as fast as the *government paper* and silver certificates can be substituted for them." Nothing is said about coin redemption of such "government paper." Mr. Bryan, in his speech at Topeka accepting the Populist nomination for the presidency, said: "It is true that the Populists believe in an irredeemable greenback while the Democrats believe in a greenback redeemable in coin." But the latest congressional votes, and the national platform of the Democratic party, show an acceptance by that party of the Populists' views on money; and, in any event, we find Mr. Bryan taking the leadership of the Populist party, in the very moment that he baldly states the belief of that party in an *irredeemable* greenback.

The fundamental idea of bimetallism rests on the use of the two *metals* as the standard money of the country. The true interests of silver producers require an increased demand for silver, for monetary uses. Nothing can be more hostile to those interests than the Populist doctrine that favors an irredeemable paper money.

Whatever may be the real Democratic view as to the use of paper money, and of its redeemability, the potential lawmaking force in the Democratic party, in the event of its success, is opposed to the free coinage of silver. It is a fact familiar to all that the committee on resolutions at the recent Kansas City convention was made up of one representative from each state and territory; and in that committee the vote of Hawaii was as potential as that of the state of New York. The resolution in favor of free coinage was carried by a reported majority of two, and the votes of the several territories were cast in the affirmative. But neither Hawaii, Arizona, Alaska, nor any other territory has any voice in the making of laws; while the state of New York alone casts 34 votes in the lower house of congress. An analysis of the vote in the committee on resolutions shows that those states whose representatives voted against the free silver plank control 323 votes in the two houses of congress; while those whose representatives voted in favor of free silver control only 224 votes in the law-making body. Such eminent Democrats as David B. Hill, Richard Croker, Bourke Cockran and Richard Olney, and hosts of others, are avowed opponents of free coinage; and they support Mr. Bryan only because they think he will be powerless *to do harm*, under existing laws protecting the gold standard. Mr. Carl Schurz contends that if Republican legislation has not already erected an impassable barrier against dangerous action by Mr. Bryan, it can yet make that barrier insuperable and impregnable before the 4th of next March, and that Mr. Bryan need not be feared, for the simple reason that he will be powerless. In this line of argument the Colorado advocate of the free coinage of silver can find little hope of its accomplishment through Democratic success at the polls.

But it is said that without congressional action Mr. Bryan, as the executive, could, under existing laws, reverse the policy of his predecessors, Democratic and Republican, and could pay the interest on a large part of the national debt, and a portion of the principal, in silver, and could also pay in silver the current expenses of the government. He could lawfully do this only so long as the parity between silver and gold money was unaffected. If the process resulted in the breaking of that parity, the existing law and his sworn duty of obedience to it would compel the exercise of his option in such manner as to restore and maintain that parity. If he should ignore this requirement to maintain the parity of our different forms of money, still, what effect has this action upon bimetallism or the free coinage of silver? Without affirmative legislation the president cannot open the mints to silver, nor can he increase the purchase or coinage of silver. The argument means only that he would have the power of disturbance, without the power of amelioration. He could tear down, but he could not build up. He could create consternation and panic in business centers, but he could not increase the quantity of money or advance one whit the opening of the mints to silver. This is not an argument that appeals to sober bimetallists.

HON. J. F. VAILE.

Some of us who believe in the great value and importance of general bimetallism, thought that, under the conditions existing in 1896, that result could best be attained through independent action by the United States, and by the immediate opening of our mints to the free coinage of both silver and gold, at the established ratio of 16 to 1. Even if there was some uncertainty as to the effect of such a policy, yet the pressure of the times seemed to justify the experiment. The effort failed. In the meanwhile the times have changed. The desired results have largely come to us by other means. Nature has been bountiful and has revealed reserves of gold for current and future money supplies, far in excess of any experience in the past or of any expectation. The amount of money in circulation in the United States has, since 1896, increased more than 25 per cent. Money is seeking investment; interest has fallen; the producer has larger returns for his wares, and the laborer for his toil; debts have been paid and mortgages canceled, and exports of domestic products have increased beyond all precedent. This is not the time to start on any dangerous road of experiment.

## Written for the Colorado Springs Gazette

The money question never stands still, and at any moment of action it must be considered in the light of then existing conditions. It is also a world question, and the monetary legislation of one large country may seriously affect the success of monetary legislation elsewhere.

In 1896, when we proposed to open our mints to the free coinage of silver, at the coinage value of $1.29 per ounce, Mr. Bryan, in arguing that this could be safely done, said:

"Now how much silver can come here? Not the coined silver of the world, because almost all of it is more valuable at this time, in other lands, than it will be at our mints under free coinage."

This statement was then true. It is not true today. India, Russia, Japan and some South American countries have since then changed their monetary systems. Under their present laws, the coinage value of silver in those countries is now much less than our coinage value. The present legal ratio between gold and silver is, in Japan, 28¾ to 1; in Russia, 23¼ to 1; in India, about 22 to 1. The immediate opening of our mints to the free coinage of silver, at the ratio of 16 to 1 would, under these conditions, cause an influx of the coined silver of these countries and cause a corresponding exodus of our gold.

Mr. Shafroth, the Democratic candidate for congress in the First district, recently in attempting to answer this objection admitted its force as applied to Japan and Russia, whose stocks of silver, he said, were small; but he denied the existence of the fact alleged, as to India. He urged that the immense stock of silver in India was in circulation at the ratio of 15 to 1, or at a coinage value of $1.37 per ounce; and that, as India had 5-6 of the aggregate amount of silver in these three countries, *ergo*, 5-6 of the argument fell to the ground.

A recent inquiry addressed to the director of the United States mint has elicited an answer, in which the director speaks of the recent adoption of the gold standard in India, of the fact that the gold sovereign and half-sovereign are legal tender in payment of debts in India, on a basis of one gold sovereign being equal in value to 15 silver rupees; and he then adds:

"The British sovereign contains 113.001597 grains of pure gold; and 15 rupees contain 2475 grains of pure silver. The legal ratio between gold and silver, and the ratio at which the coins actually circulate, is therefore 21 9-10 to 1. Those who dispute this proposition have doubtless in mind the old coinage ratio of the rupee to the gold mohur. The mohur contains 165 grains of pure gold, does not circulate, and is worth considerably more than the sovereign."

With this statement of the existing fact, Mr. Shafroth, who has already conceded the force of the reasoning, to the extent of one-sixth, must now concede it as to the residue.

If, then, we had a president and congress who would immediately open our mints to "the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the present ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation," the immediate effect would be that Indian coined silver would come into competition with the product of our mines, but with an initial advantage in favor of India of 35 cents per ounce. Our gold would go to India in payment for such silver, and thus aid the maintenance of the gold standard in that country. *The parity of gold and silver in this country would, under such circumstances,* inevitably be broken, and a period of monetary chaos would succeed our present monetary stability. Whatever our desires and hopes as to ultimate bimetallism, we cannot now travel to that goal by the route of independent free coinage of silver.

From a review of the situation we are bound to conclude that, in the present campaign, the silver question does not present a practical issue:

1. That part of the Democratic party which professes to favor the free coinage of silver has become so imbued with Populistic, soft-money ideas that it cannot be trusted to advance the cause of hard money.

2. The prevailing Democratic sentiment in those states whose representatives control federal legislation is now opposed to the free coinage of silver, and Mr. Bryan's election can only breed monetary disturbance, without advancing the cause of bimetallism.

3. Present prosperity, which has come without the aid of silver free coinage, forbids any immediate attempt at independent bimetallism, as, under present conditions, such an experiment is fraught with danger.

4. The changes in foreign legislation since 1896 have injected new elements into the problem, and the policy of independent free coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1, which seemed feasible and safe in 1896, has now become impracticable, ineffective and dangerous.

# Our Approach To Asia.

From Harper's Weekly, July 28, 1900.

The crisis in China demonstrates beyond question the importance of the Philippines. It proves their strategic and political value. The readiness and dispatch with which the United States was able in a supreme hour of peril to send ships, marines, and troops to protect and rescue American lives and property have touched the pride of the nation.

Instead of depending upon the charity of European powers and being treated with patronizing kindness, we have been able to stand on our own resources as a first-class power. We are commanding the evident respect of other nations. We are treated as their peer. We are seeing our soldiers and ships occupying the most dangerous and responsible places in the line of advance and defense.

All this is being done without a suggestion of so-called imperialism. It is the meeting of unavoidable and imperative responsibility. It is the strict execution of duty. Had we held back, every of horror and protest would have come up from our people. The very "imperialism" which partisan prejudice claims has inspired our holding the Philippines now enables us to pursue an anti-imperialistic policy in China. We are at Ta-ku, Tien-tsin, and Peking in force, not only to protect life and property, but to exercise all our moral influence to preserve the integrity of the Chinese empire and prevent imperialistic aggression of the territory. All there are some men, some newspapers and some demagogues who would rant against the president's avowed intention to guard, first, the lives of our diplomatic and consular officers, missionaries, and merchants; and second, our treaty rights and vast opportunities of trade and commerce throughout an unpartitioned area. Such men hold the aspence of prejudice so near their eyes that they cannot see the responsibility, duty, honor, interest, patriotism and pride beyond. It is unfortunate that the passion of a political campaign should also exert its warping influence, but time will prove that President McKinley is right in China as it is proving with overwhelming logic that he is right in the Philippines.

### Necessity for Our Present Action.

Those of us who, from long residence in the far east and through acquaintance with the development of events in the Philippines, are convinced by personal observation and experience that America's position in these islands is the unavoidable result of meeting responsibilities that unexpectedly grew out of the war with Spain, likewise from familiarity with conditions in China, not only recognize the absolute necessity of the present action of the government, but appreciate the strategical value of our Philippine base.

Let us in confirmation study the map of trans-pacific seas and countries. It is both fascinating and instructive. All maps of important lands are interesting to the student of world progress, but none is more surprising than that of the incomparable broken coast that reaches from Australia to Siberia, from Melbourne to Vladivostok. Its supreme revelation to the man who has not before investigated these Asian-Pacific shores is this: The Philippines are the geographical and strategical center of the Asiatic and Australian Pacific coast line that has an unrivaled extent of 6,000 miles, has debouching upon it a population of over 850,000,000, including China, and supports already a foreign commerce exceeding $2,000,000,000 per annum.

*From this undeniable premise we* draw another conclusion which has even a more direct bearing upon the value of the islands to the United States; the Philippines, being the geographical and strategical center by reason of physical location, will become under American influence the commercial center of the trans-pacific coast seas, and millions of people.

### The Markets Near Manila.

Let us draw a neighborly circle around Manila with a reasonable radius of 1,000 miles, the distance from New York to Chicago. Points on the extreme limit of this circle would be reached in four days with even low-power merchant steamers. Distance in *the oriental seas is usually estimated* by days and not by miles. Well within this circle we find Hong-kong, Great Britain's impregnable outpost of empire and teeming trade entrepot, only 650 miles, or less than three days' steaming, from Manila. Hong-kong is the great point of Asiatic commercial exchange, and the one place where all steamship lines stop. It is estimated to handle $250,000,000 worth of exports and imports per annum. The proximity of Manila to such a capital of commerce emphasizes the importance and value of its own location.

Noting the sweep of the 1,000-mile radius we find that it almost reaches to Shang-hai, the New York of China, and gateway to the spacious Yang-tze valley, and includes productive Japanese Formosa on the north; includes the populous southern coast of China with the large cities of Fu-chau, Amoy, Canton, and Hong-kong on the northwest; the resourceful coast of French Indo-China and its beautiful capital Saigon on the west; British North Borneo and Sarawak and part of the rich Celebes on the south. If the radius were extended half again, to 1,500 or 1,600 miles, and two days more of steaming added, the messengers of commerce from Manila could reach such important points as Nagasaki in Japan; Han-kow, the Chicago of China; up the Yang-tze river; Chi-fu and Ta-ku, now of so much interest; Bangkok, the growing prosperous capital of Siam; Singapore, Britain's thrifty gateway to the far east, and a port boasting of an annual trade exchange of $150,000,000; Batavia, Holland's populous emporium in the East Indies; and Guam, our own new connecting point in the vast Pacific seas.

### 500,000,000 People Within 2,000 Miles.

The full scope of 2,000-mile radius, or the distance from New York to Denver, includes a population of nearly 500,000,000, or six times that of the United States, and comprehends half of Japan; all of Korea, the great part of China; all of Siam and Burma; all of French Indo-China; the British Malay states and Straits Settlements; the rich Dutch possessions of Sumatra, Java, Celebes, Molukkas; New Guinea and Borneo; the Carolines and Ladrones; and just touches the northern end of the continent of Australia. The annual trade comprehended in this 2,000 mile circle approaches $1,000,000,000 per annum, of which America's share now is hardly one-tenth, or $100,000,000, but can be in time one-third or one-half.

If we extent the radius to 3,000 miles we have an interesting and yet stupendous field to survey. This distance is a reasonable one, as it is approximately equal to that from New York to San Francisco or from New York to London. Here we see Manila the center of lands and seas that support, even with their undeveloped natural resources, an annual foreign commerce that exceeds two thousand million of dollars and holds nearly half the world's entire population, or at least 800,000,000 human beings, who must be fed, clothed, and supplied with the increasing wants that grow in proportion as they come in contact with the European and American world.

Surveyed by countries we find that this 3,000-mile circle includes all of China, part of Siberia, all of Korea, Siam, French Indo-China, Burma, the Dutch possessions and other East Indies, the greater part of India and the major portion of Australia.

A glance at the map shows that Australia must be considered an integral part of the trans-pacific field of development and influence. A giant would walk, as it were, from Australia to the Philippines or to the mainland of Asia without wetting his feet. From northern Australia to southern Mindanao of the Philippines is not greater than the distance from New York to St. Louis, or less than 1,500 miles, with countless islands sandwiched in between.

### Advantage of the Philippines.

As we run our eyes up and down from north to south, we see at once this conspicuous advantage of America in the Philippines and ask ourselves: What do we discern in Australia, India, Singapore, Kong-kong, and Wei-hai-wei; with the Dutch in Java and Sumatra and Borneo; with the French in Cambodia, Anam and Tonquin; with the Portuguese in Macao; with the Japanese in Formosa and their own snug islands; with the Germans at Kiao-chau and in the Carolines and New Guinea; with the Russians in Manchuria, Port Arthur, and Siberia; and with the Italians trying to get a hold at San-mun—with all these nations in a position to control Asia's millions of commerce to their advantage, and our disadvantage if we abandon the far east, are we for a moment going to think of surrendering our new position and sovereignty in the Philippines? Never; because we obtained them not in the lust of conquest, but in the performance of duty.

A few statistical facts about the environment of the Philippines will help us to appreciate their importance. We are all now closely watching China, only 800 miles from our American territory. What of her future? She has 4,200,000 square miles, 400,000,000 people, and only 400 miles of railroads! She needs in the near future 40,000 miles. What opportunities for American manufacturers, for American capital, and for American engineers, and for American labor at home providing what is wanted in China? China's foreign trade in 1899 under unfavorable conditions was $332,000,000, an increase of 40 per cent over 1898. This was less than $1 per head of the population; but when the empire is opened to the world, the government reorganized, and general material progress inaugurated, the trade should develop to at least $5 per head. That of Japan has grown in the short period of thirty years from $1 to over $6 per head. That of America is about $25. In all my estimates of foreign trade, I include of course both exports and imports. Exchange is the life of commerce. A nation of people cannot go on buying unless it also develops a large selling capacity.

### China's Two Billion Dollar Trade.

If we multiply China's population of 400,000,000 by $5 we have a reasonable possibility of $2,000,000,000 per annum for that country alone. We can never afford to retreat from such possibilities. Our trade exchange with China now amounts, including Hong Kong, to nearly $48,000,000, which is about 12 per cent. of the total and 100 per cent. increase over ten years ago.

Other interesting opportunities in a reasonable trade neighborhood of the Philippines might be specified in Japan, Straits Settlements, Dutch East Indies, Siberia, Siam, and Korea, whose combined foreign commerce even in its infancy amounts to nearly $600,000,000; of Burma, India and Ceylon, whose total is already passing $500,000,000; of Australasia, where annual returns equal nearly $600,000,000. In all this America's share is only one-tenth now; with the Philippines as a base we will in due time develop it to one-half.

Of the Philippines themselves, those of us who have traveled through them and other Asiatic lands say without exception that in proportion to area and population they surpass the latter in marvelous fertility of soil, in variety of marketable staple products, in wonderful intermingling of well-watered valleys and high forested mountains, and in natural resources awaiting legitimate exploitation and development. The islands will show in another decade and a half an annual trade, under the influence of American control, enterprise and capital, valued at $150,000,000. Even with Spain in charge they passed the $33,000,000 mark. American capital will also find a ready and safe investment of $200,000,000 in railroads, industries, mines and general development during the next five years.

### Java's Large Foreign Trade.

When we consider that the Dutch have converted Java, which is not as resourceful as Luzon nor as large, into a garden supporting 20,000,000 people, and an annual foreign trade of $200,000,000, we cannot admit that Americans are unable to equal this record in the Philippines. If the British have taken Burma, which is even larger but less resourceful than the Philippines, and established in fifteen years perfect peace, contentment, and prosperity among 10,000,000, we can more than surpass their record in the Philippines, or I mistake the courage and capabilities of Americans.

The people will buy of us in great quantities along many lines when order is established and they can sell their own products. The good qualities of the Filipinos far outweigh the bad in time of peace. When their minds are freed of the false instruction about America and Americans, and when they clearly understand our purposes and people, they will surprise us with their earnest, peaceful support of American government. If the presidential election in November decides that the United States will not shirk its responsibilities in the Philippines, the present guerilla warfare will lose its inspiration and hence its following.

Under phlegmatic, mysterious and depressing Spanish control, the outer world never realized the commanding position and wide opportunities of the Philippines. On the occasion of my first visit to Manila some five years ago (while United States minister to Siam, I was astonished at the extreme ignorance of the resources, people, and possibilities of the islands that prevailed in Hong Kong. Now, under American occupation, the world is standing in wonder at the lesson in geography and politics it has learned from studying the Philippines and their environment.

### Anti-Imperialists Would Be Shocked.

*Our good friends the anti-Imperialists* would be shocked at the readiness with which the powers of Europe would pounce on the Philippines if we *should* abandon them to their own fate. Our moral duty demands that we should maintain sovereignty and develop as high a degree of autonomy as possible. Were we to recognize their independence and "protect" them against the world, as the straddling Kansas City platform outlines, we would find ourselves having innumerable bickerings and possibly wars with European powers. There would be constant friction and misunderstandings, including trouble with foreigners, which would place the powers in a position to interfere, demand indemnities, and possibly occupy territory. No man familiar with the diplomacy politics and history of Asia can imagine a worse international muddle than would arise if America should abandon the Philippines or promise them absolute independence.

The long and short of the whole Philippine situation, viewed in its moral light, which is of far more consequence than the material side, is this: The United States is in sovereign control of the Philippine Islands as a direct and honorable result of meeting and mastering the unavoidable responsibility that grew unexpectedly out of the war with Spain. The sooner every American realizes this, the better. History will confirm it beyond a doubt.

Now that the Philippines are ours and will remain ours, it is natural and logical that we should bend our energies to develop them commercially and materially as well as politically and morally. Never forgetting that we are a Christian as much as a commercial nation, we recognize that where moral and material interests labor to mutual advantage without the surrendering of the former to the latter, the greatest good can be accomplished. On this platform it is fitting to study the map and remember what it teaches in regard to Manila's commanding location as the center of the mighty Asian Archipelago.

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# OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

FACT — FICTION — FASHION

WHEN golden rod lines every hedge and lane,
What matters if the fields are brown in rain?
Where violets were a purple aster grows,
And why should one regret a faded rose?
What if the nest we watched deserted swings?
A meadow lark a-down the pasture sings,
And when the leaves are falling thick and fast,
They are the brighter that they cannot last
For even in the coming winter days,
The promise of another winter stays.
—(Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Particularly apropos just now is the advice given by the president of the Arkansas Federation of Women's clubs, Mrs. Frederick Hanger, in the shape of a valuable list of "don'ts."

"Don't join a club just because there is a vacancy.

"Don't join a club expecting to attend only when there is nothing else to do.

"Don't join a club until you have read and understand its by-laws.

"Don't join a club expecting the officers to furnish all the fuel for the steam of enthusiasm and for the fire of energy.

"Don't imagine if you are an officer that you have any higher personal privileges than a high private, except to work early and often.

"Don't imagine that every other subject on the programme would have suited you better than the one the committee assigned to you."

Very well known are the women associated with some organization, whose sole ambition is to have their names enrolled among the members of some popular, fashionable club; simply having in view what it can do for them, not what they can do or be to the club and its members.

They have a very strong belief that it is quite the thing to join and expect thereby to "be carried to the skies on flowery beds of ease;"—i. e.—into the heaven of club life, without any very special effort upon their own part. They are far too ignorant to prepare papers upon the wide range of topics considered by the club members, yet, trust to "luck" or the professional writer of club papers to pilot them safely over the quicksands of that kind. They hail most gleefully all loopholes of escape from the responsibilities and drudgeries of club ethics of which there is a plentiful share for each individual.

When the general officers seek to arouse the members to a fulfillment of their several duties, duties which become paramount obligations on the part of all, they are forthwith much aggrieved and throw out hints that the officers should do the work, of course, they should, that's what they are elected for.

In that particular, it reminds me of the little fellow who replied when his mother told him not to do some naughty thing, for, if he did, God would not forgive him, "Why, yes he will, that's what God is for."

Dress as a science must advance by the same method that has developed other learned professions, says Helen C. Erob in the September Chautauquan. To organize a movement for intelligent fashions, the same agencies are required. First a school of design should be established. Its object would be to provide systematic and comprehensive training in this branch of decorative art, and to be a bureau of intelligence to the average woman. The curriculum should include:

1. A course in anatomy and physiology, with special reference to the relation of clothing to the health, development and activities of the body.

2. Artistic anatomy: free-hand drawing of the outlines and proportions of the human figure; study of the masterpieces of antique and modern art.

3. Physical training: The object should be to secure the physical and mental well-being of the pupil, and to educate the eye to recognize and demand the poise, the carriage, the movements, and breathing of the normal body.

4. Colors: Observation of the color schemes of nature: flesh tints and the harmonies and contrasts which they demand. The resources of this department as to art properties may be well nigh inexhaustible: collections of moths, butterflies, birds, skins of animals, minerals, plants and flowers. Out-of-door classes should take the student into field and wood under sympathetic teachers.

5. Heroic art: study of dress in different periods, among all peoples; picturesque costume.

6. Ornamentation and textiles: the principles of decoration and their application to dress; jewels and fabrics.

7. Sewing and such methods of draughting, cutting, and fitting as are essential to correct dress.

8. Designing: Pupils should design underclothing, gowns, bonnets, hats, wraps and ornaments embodying the principles of correct dress. The aim should be to encourage originality and inventiveness.

9. The economics and ethics of dress.

The school should be equipped with models, casts, and photographs from the masterpieces of classic, modern and picturesque art. Collections of tapestries, artistic fabrics, metals, and jewels would be valuable adjuncts. Prizes for the best designs for costumes for various occasions should be offered, thus enlisting the best talent of the country. The school should issue a periodical devoted to rational dress and kindred subjects. Connected with the school should be a salesroom for the exhibition and sale of patterns, designs, and costumes. This department should supply every article necessary for rational dress at the lowest prices. It should give practical information, and answer questions pertaining to the aesthetics of dress.

In these days when men and women of wealth devote their fortunes to the common good, it is not utopian to propose a school of this kind. Already many distinguished women and philanthropists are identified with the cause. In time a school of design for dress will be established."

A recent symposium on the question, "Has Woman Any Influence in Politics?" brought out the following splendid reply from Alice Stone Blackwell, the daughter of the eminent pioneer suffragist, Lucy Stone:

Women have influence in politics, and therefore they should have the ballot; that their influence may be intelligent and responsible.

"Influence is generally pernicious in direct ratio to its irresponsibility. The Salic law excluded women from the throne on the ground that "the realm of France is too noble to be ruled by a woman." In consequence, France was ignobly ruled for centuries by a long series of kings' mistresses, who governed much less honestly and respectably than the average queen.

Compare the "indirect influence" of the women lobbyists at Washington with the direct influence of the women voters in the enfranchised states. In Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, Idaho, Australia and New Zealand, the anti-suffragists cannot point to a single bad measure, the enactment of which has been due to the women voters. On the other hand, in Colorado, the women have secured laws establishing a state industrial school for girls, and a state home for dependent children, enlarging the property rights of women, making fathers and mothers joint guardians of their children, removing the emblems from the Australian ballot, raising the age of protection for girls to eighteen, and prohibiting child labor; also in Denver enacting ordinances placing drinking fountains in the streets, forbidding expectoration in public places, and requiring smoke consuming chimneys on public and business buildings. They have also secured the enforcement of good ordinances which had previously been dead letters, like the one requiring employes to provide their saleswomen with seats and proper sanitary conditions.

Wyoming owes to the women voters the law raising the age of protection for girls to 18, and the law providing that men and women in the employ of the state shall receive equal pay for equal work. Idaho owes to them the repeal of the law that had previously licensed gambling. Utah owes to them the laws giving male and female teachers in the public schools equal pay, establishing an art institute, doubling the number of free scholarships in the State Normal school, raising the age of protection for girls to eighteen, and providing for improved sanitation in schools, and the better protection of the public health in various ways. In Kansas, where women have had municipal suffrage for thirteen years, the chief justice and all the judges of the state supreme court were asked how it worked. All concurred in substance with Judge W. A. Johnston, who wrote: "In consequence, our elections are more orderly and fair, a higher class of officers are chosen, and we have cleaner and stronger city governments."

Rev. Mary T. Whitney writes thus strongly, emphasizing her opinion that women do have influence in politics:

"The political influence of women is not confined to woman suffrage states. The most intelligent women of all states are becoming interested in public matters, and as they become interested, they form opinions. These opinions they express by both word and pen in public and in private, and thus they help to mould public sentiment upon questions of political policy and principle.

"But they go farther than this. They embody their opinions in the form of petitions, and thus unite in large numbers for the purpose of bringing a great moral force to bear upon legislators that they may influence their decisions in legislation. This work they do by personal effort, and through the expenditure of money.

"I am not aware of any instances in which women have attempted to influence voters or legislators through illegitimate methods of bribery or intimidation. Another method by which women influence politics, a method unrecognized and unnoticed, is that of public-spirited wives and mothers upon their own husbands and sons, an influence which in the aggregate counts for much.

"Still another method is through the organization of district political clubs of women, having as a purpose the aiding of political parties; for example the women's Democratic and Republican clubs, which have become somewhat popular.

"The indifferent women, like the indifferent man, will take no interest and exert no influence in politics. Among male voters a large fraction have not sufficient interest in public matters to cast their ballots when occasion offers. There are many women who would not make use of the franchise if they could.

"But for the large number of women who have become sufficiently interested in politics to use the various indirect means of influence, the good of all concerned demands that they have the direct means, the power to vote. The fact is, woman is in politics, and wherever she takes a hand in it she should assume the full responsibility and be able to reap the full results of her action, neither of which is possible so long as her influence is only indirectly exerted. This has been demonstrated in many instances.

"Now since it is everywhere observable that the political woman wears just as pretty hats and gowns, is just as good a cook and housekeeper, has just as well-cared-for babies, and is on the whole just as feminine as the non-political woman, there seems to be no reason left for the most conservative to bring forward against granting her every power possessed by the political

### Love at Its Best.

Love at its best is sweet,
[illegible]
It is not "What you do for me,"
But "What can I do for you?"
It never forgets to greet
With love all a love can do.

When love is beginning to fade,
It always tries to explain,
"I did not mean it unkind,
I never would give you pain,"
But the heart shrinks away in the shade
As flowers fold up in a rain.

When love is beginning to die,
We shrink from its blight and decay,
Sometimes with a tear in the eye,
And a pain we can never gainsay—
Only a sob and a sigh,
But a soul has flitted away.

Love is so sweet at its best
If only it comes at our call,
A love that can bear any test;
But better is no love at all
Than a love that gives us unrest.
Then open your heart to the guest.
For loving must be at its best,
And must ever be all in all,
Or give me nothing at all.
—(Emma Playter Seabury.

### The Price.

That was a sorry bargain that I made
You offered me an hour's talk with you
By the great logs that light your chimney-place;
An hour's right of looking on your face—
A fleeting smile, a little laugh or two;
How could I guess the price that must be paid?
That was the sorry bargain that I made.

How could I guess the price that must be paid?
Outside the wind dashed like a wildered bird;
Against your window flashed the driven rain,
And in its pauses thrilled your voice again;
Little I knew the cost of every word.
That was a sorry bargain that I made.
How could I guess the price that must be paid?

That was a sorry bargain that I made;
For this, one hour (this is the price I give;
Old days, old dreams and thoughts aforetime free,
The inmost heart, the very soul of me,
Content of all the days I have to live.
How could I guess the price that must be paid?
That was a sorry bargain that I made.
—(Theodosia Pickering Garrison in Harper's Bazar.

FALL COSTUME OF TERRA COTTA BROADCLOTH.

Terra cotta is back in favor again, and French broadcloth is to be worn more than ever. This beautiful costume is novel in every detail. It has the bloused bodice falling equally all around over a wide embroidered girdle of black velvet. A cape-like collar and wide cuffs of the same velvet give the note of black necessary. The undersleeves are embroidered in black and a gold russian ribbon finishes the corselet. This ribbon is headed by narrow black velvet. A similar trimming heads the narrow circular flounce on the skirt. Design by Oestreicher Bros.

## PARIS FASHION LETTER.

Paris, September 29. Dame fashion has given the fluffy silk fall mantles the go-by and has frankly declared herself in favor of the long cloth coats for all coming occasions. The smart women who dine at the exposition now come cloaked invariably in one of these long coats from under which trail the frills and fuches bordering the yet gauzy Casino gown.

There is really but little difference between the plainest of coats designed for morning wear and the most elaborate of them that are only to be worn with evening toilettes. They are all cut on the long flowing Empire lines and are built of the palest shades of gray and beige cloth. In all cases they reach just half way between the knee and ankle.

One of the distinguishing features of the evening coat is its elaborate cream guipure trimming. On the richest of these garments the guipure borders extend more than half way up the coat and at each seam the narrow strips of the guipure follow the seam right up to the top of the Medicis collar.

That the loose long coat has come to stay right through the winter is proven by the fact that Grunwalt, the celebrated furrier, has chosen this identical model for some of his handsomest wraps that represent thousands of dollar's worth of skins.

The approved automobile rig includes a deep beige coat made either with a long English back with large wide box lines with the seams all strapped. When a stiff breeze makes it flare, one catches glimpses of an orange brocade that gives just the air of dash that marries so well with the neutral tints. It is always hard to describe the small automobile hats, so eclipsed are they by the flowing veils that are crossed at the back and wrapped around— and about the neck and only terminate somewhere in the region of the coat's lower hem. Though it may be, intensely becoming these voluminous automobile veils are the greatest protection against sun, dust and keen winds.

The carriage coats have less of that breezy sports woman air about them, yet they boast no great show of frills and furbelows. A typical model belonging to this category was built of biscuit-colored cloth. It sloped gradually away from the bust line and described quite a rounded point at the middle of the back. Three shaped flounces of the cloth followed the edges of the coat, decreasing in width as they neared the bust line. These were stitched along the edges and lined like the coat with brocaded white satin. The upper part was ornamented with a triple pointed cape that was slipped under the broad revers. Old-blue velvet faced the high turn-over collar that topped a flowing jabot of cream mousseline de soie. The sleeves were close-fitting and finished with bell shaped cuffs that extended quite over the hand.

All of the latest coats show the influence of the Aiglon model, with its captivating triple cape and flaring Mousquetaire cuffs. The little slip of a cape shows itself in a thousand different forms. More often it is circular in form and finished with rows of stitching. In its variations it presents points, scallops and deep slashes; for ordinary occasions and when topping a dressy garment it is pierced and embroidered, guipure trimmed, or made of spotted velvet with the edges cloth-strapped.

Quite a dressy coat suitable for visiting was built of chalk-white cloth. At the side seams it made just the slightest effort at outlining the curves of the waist and below there, sprung gradually into folds. It was cut away at the front and the bottom was shaped with a slight dip at the back. Brocade velvet in narrow black and white stripes formed the broad collar that merged into sole ends. These followed the front of the coat for its entire length and were ornamented at the bust line with two large strass buttons. Around the bottom of the coat there was a broad border of the velvet and the same trimming was repeated at the coat's front in the form of two elongated straps. These were outlined with tiny jet clous. These narrow strips of the jet-edged velvet mounted the close fitting cloth sleeve to within a few inches of the elbow. The dip at the back of the coat is hardly as lost year's model boasted, still the tendency that way hasn't hardly disappeared. Perhaps, the straight around coats are in majority. Double breasted coats are more popular, and revers are on the increase. A number of the dressy wraps have elaborately pierced and embroidered boleros that have more effect of long yokes with the material falling from under them in full godets.

Long coats in bright scarlet cloth loom out occasionally among the array of pale greys neutral-tinted ones that are greatly in the majority at all the Casino concerts. These never make any demand on the fluffy materials, but rather glory in severe military embellishments, such as gold buttons and gilt braid. The smartest among them trail the ground and are exceedingly impressive when allowed to sweep along carelessly, but when they have to be gathered up from the muddy side walks in awkward struggling folds, the long coat becomes a nuisance, and sadder still an ungainly inartistic nuisance.

On all of the new models, velvet is recognized as the trimming par excellence for the moment. There is scarcely a single coat that does not have at least a touch of velvet on the lapels and collar.

A novel long cape designed for evening wear had an elaborate velvet trimming. It was built of cream satin cloth and was plaided with comet ribbon in several shades of mauve. At the center of each bias check there was a dot of deep mauve chenille. The edges of the cape were bordered with a band of pale mauve velvet finished with a piping of darker velvet. This border continued around the neck to form the base for the velvet Medicis collar. The broad pointed revers were of the cloth, plaided with velvet. Where they terminated, there were elaborate amethyst clasps set in green gold that fastened the front of the cape. The Medicis collar was ornamented with a butterfly bow of spangled cream mousseline de sole. This cloak was lined with brocaded white satin.

NINA GOODWIN.

MRS. HELEN L. GRENFELL, STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN COLORADO.

Every girl who is planning to be a housekeeper, some time, and is busy learning how to be, wants among other things to learn how to prepare and pack a dainty luncheon. It is an important part of her training. She may want to pack a picnic luncheon, a luncheon for a traveler, or for some one whose daily duties take him away from home and where there is no opportunity to obtain a luncheon, so that he is dependent upon the luncheon basket. There are all these to be provided for occasionally besides the school child. And she wants to know how to cater to this clientele. You instinctively know the one who prepared the luncheon by the way the basket is arranged and what it contains.—(Woman's Home Companion.

"Miss Mary," said the sable maiden, "we 'spect to have an en'tainment at our church nex' week, and I got to speak a piece. I was jest goin' to ask you if you had a book with some of them pieces in?"

"Why, yes, Dora, I have a book of recitations. What kind of a piece do you want?"

"Well, I was thinkin' oh somep'n' in de nature of a catalogue."

"A what?"

"A catalogue. Y'know; a piece with one person a-talkin' an' 'nother one answerin' 'em back. Has you got a piece like dat? I'd like it fust rate!"—[illegible]

# HOUSEHOLD HINTS

This is the season for preparing all the delicious relishes in the way of pickles, piccalillis, chow-chow, etc. From the notebook of an experienced and most excellent cook, the following timely receipts are culled:

French Pickles—Slice one peck of green tomatoes and six onions. Throw over them one cup of salt. Let stand over night. Strain off the liquid, then boil 15 minutes in one quart of vinegar, two pounds of brown sugar, one-half pound of white mustard seed. A teaspoonful each of ground allspice, cloves, ginger, black pepper; also a very little red pepper. Put all these ingredients in a kettle and simmer for about an hour.

French Chow-Chow—One quart of large green cucumbers, cut in slices, then halved, one quart of small cucumbers not over two inches in length, one quart of white button onions, one quart of green tomatoes, cut in small pieces. (Measure the cucumbers and tomatoes after they are cut up. Heap up the measure of small onions and cucumbers.) One large head of cauliflower and four large green peppers cut into coarse bits.

Soak all these ingredients for 24 hours in a brine made in the proportion of a cup of salt to one gallon of water. Then scald up and afterwards thoroughly drain. Make a paste of three-fourths cup of flour, six tablespoons of mustard and one tablespoon of tumeric wet with a little vinegar. Add one cup of sugar and enough vinegar to make two quarts. Boil this mixture until it is smooth and thick, stirring it all the time. Add pickles while it is on the stove and let stand where it is warm for about an hour.

Piccalilli—One peck of green tomatoes, one-half dozen of green peppers, one-half dozen onions; chop pretty fine; sprinkle a cup of salt on and let stand over night. Drain dry in morning; boil for 20 minutes, with three pints of vinegar, one cup of sugar, one tablespoon of white mustard seed and each kind of ground spices.

Chili Sauce—Twenty-five large, ripe tomatoes, four green peppers (remove seeds), four onions, four cups of vinegar, four tablespoons of salt, six tablespoons of sugar, two tablespoons of cinnamon, one tablespoon of cloves.

Cucumber Pickles—Dissolve one cup rock salt in three cups of vinegar; wash the cucumbers and drop in jar, adding as needed, more salt and vinegar, in the proportions named. No cooking required.

### Echoes of Long Ago.

I haven't seen a katydid
Since I was one and twenty
Like those that in the maples hid
When I had time a-plenty
To see them strutting like a daw,
Their dress coat tails a-drawing;
Girls said they sang: they only saw
Them when they weren't a-sawing.

Six weeks before the frost they come—
At least, that's the tradition;
But things are regulated some
To suit the disposition
Of Madame Katy, and the law
That tries to rule the weather,
And they don't regularly draw
Like things that draw together.

I used to lie upon my bed,
When quite a little fellow,
And wonder who the chorus led
That made the moon look mellow;
For, over here and over there,
'Tween earth and Little Dipper,
This one would use a crosscut where
That one would use a ripper.

Close to my window there was one
Whom others seemed reviling,
Whose saw, it seemed to me, had run
Too long without a filing;
But pluckily he kept at work,
At intervals erratic,
And when he gave his saw a jerk
Its tone was quite asthmatic.

At length came gentle, dreamy sleep,
Her curtains 'round me drawing,
And only echoes could I keep
Of all the constant sawing;
And when, at early morn, I woke,
So solemn was the stillness,
I thought a paralytic stroke
Was the prevailing illness.

But youth departed with the years,
And boyhood left behind it,
Like something missed that disappears,
And Echo leaves to find it;
But memory kindly comes when bid
To me in dreams a-plenty;
But comes no more the katydid
I knew at one and twenty!
—(W. S. S. in New York Tribune.

MRS. IONE T. HANNA, OF DENVER.

Nominee upon the Republican ticket for the office of State Superintendent of Public Instruction. Mrs. Hanna has the distinction of being the first woman in the state to be elected upon the school board. During her term of office in Denver she added prestige to her name and is recognized as an authority upon educational matters and is numbered among the leading educators of Colorado.

Mrs. Hanna graduated at Oberlin college with honors. She is a leading member of the Woman's club of Denver, the [illegible] club and several [illegible]

MISSES GLADYS C. AND MAUDE C. SCUDDER, DAUGHTERS OF MRS. WILLIAM H. SCUDDER, OF COLORADO SPRINGS

Their beautiful little Shetland ponies, "Rowena" and "Castinet" were driven by Miss Maude, who, though but 9 years of age, handles the reins very expertly. On every occasion when she appeared at the Denver Horse Show much enthusiasm was manifested, and a blue ribbon was awarded in the pony class.

### Frowns and Smiles.

If you should frown and I should frown,
While walking out together,
The happy folks about the town
Would say; "The clouds are settling down,
In spite of pleasant weather."

If you should smile and I should smile,
While walking out together,
Sad folks would say: "Such looks beguile
The weariness of many a mile,
In dark and dreary weather."
—St. Nicholas.

### Watching the Primroses Bloom.

Little Gertrude had seen many flowers all her life in the city. But, until she went to visit her grandmother in the country, she had never seen a big, old-fashioned garden, full of all kinds of lovely flowers; and she was delighted.

As she was very careful not to step on the flower beds, or pick the flowers without leave, her grandmother let her play and walk in the garden just as much as she wanted to. And little Gertrude was very happy, and stayed with the pretty flowers many hours each day.

"I wish grandmother," she said one day, "I could see some flowers bloom. Somehow, they are always just buds, or else all bloomed out. I have watched them lots of times, but I never saw them really blooming. Did you ever see a flower come right out?"

"Yes, dear," said grandmother. "Many times; and you can, too. The evening primroses are just ready to bloom, and to-night I feel sure we can see some really bursting into bloom."

So that night, towards seven o'clock, when it was still light, but the sun had set, Gertrude went with her grandmother to the garden. They went to the bed where the giant evening primroses grew. The plants were almost as tall as Gertrude, and were covered with tall, pointed buds, each shut up closely in a reddish cover. This cover is called the calyx.

Here and there a little point of yellow was sticking out of the top of a calyx. "Watch those very closely," said grandmother. Suddenly a tall plant gave a little shiver. "Look sharp!" said grandmother; and the first thing Gertrude knew, to her great surprise, a calyx split open, and a yellow flower began to untwist. Then, with a quick movement, the pointed parts of the calyx fell backward, and the flower spread out into full bloom—a lovely lemon yellow, and longer than a silver dollar.

All over, the plants the flowers were coming out. "There's another! There's another!" cried Gertrude, excitedly.

It was not long before seventy flowers were in bloom on the primrose plants, Gertrude, with her grandmother's help, counted them.

"There! That is all for tonight. There are no more large buds," said grandmother; "and it is time for little girls to go to bed."

"They are almost too pretty to leave," said Gertrude, gazing at the tall, flower-filled plants, and sniffing their delicate perfume. "Will they stay in bloom all night?"

"Yes, and they will keep in bloom a little while tomorrow morning. But, as soon as the sun gets hot, they will all droop and soon fall off; but tomorrow night just as many more will be ready to bloom."

After this, for many evenings, Gertrude went to watch the blooming of the primroses. One night, when grandmother thought it too damp to stay out, she brought some of the buds into the house, and placed them in water. So she and Gertrude watched them bloom there.—(Elizabeth Robinson in the Youth's Companion.

The Sunday school teacher was telling the little boys of her class about the bees, and she asked them what they knew.

"I know something," cried 6-year-old Charley.

"Well, Charley, stand up and tell us what you know about them."

So Charley stood up and rattled off these lines:

How doth the little busy bee
Delight to bark and bite,
To gather honey all the day
And eat it up at night.

"Did your mother teach you that, Charlie?" said the teacher smiling.

"No, ma'am, but Uncle Arthur did."

### He Promised to Obey.

A New England minister tells the droll experience of a fellow preacher who surely does practical service for equal rights, whatever his views on the ballot. The groom first saw the minister alone and said confidentially: "Do you use the word 'obey' in your marriage service, Mr. ——?" "No," said the minister, "I do not, usually." "Well," said the expectant Benedict, "I have come to ask you to marry me now, and I want it used." "Certainly," replied the other, "it shall be done," and presently the couple stood solemnly before him. "James T——," said the clergyman, "do you take this woman to be your wedded wife?" "I do." "Do you solemnly promise to love, honor, and obey her so long as you both shall live?" Horror and rebellion struggled with the sanctities of the occasion on the bridegroom's face, but he chokingly responded, "I do," and the meek bride decorously promised in her turn. After the ceremony was over, the bridegroom said excitedly aside to the grave minister: "You misunderstood me, sir, you misunderstood me! I referred to the woman's promising to obey." "Ah, did you, indeed?" serenely answered his reverence, "but I think what is good for one side is good for the other, don't you? and, my friend, it is my advice to you to say nothing more about it, for, as an old married man, I can tell you, you'll have to obey anyhow!"

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BETWEEN the Denver horse show, the Pueblo street fair and the absorbing interest in politics, society people have been pretty well scattered throughout the state the past week.

Colorado Springs is famed for its unusually fine horses and lovers of horse flesh, so her citizens vied with those of Denver in numbers and prominence at the D. A. C. park during the days devoted to the horse show.

The splendid October weather, with its deeply blue, cloudless sky and brilliantly tinted autumnal coloring, formed a rarely effective setting for the crowds in attendance. There were a bewildering variety of beautiful toilets expressly completed for the occasion. During the afternoons many of the women appeared in dainty warm-hued summer gowns, for they were the most comfortable while the sunlight beat down so intensely.

Much in evidence, however, were the latest productions of the modiste in the way of stunning designs in fall tailor-made creations. Of evenings, seal-skin jackets, golf capes and overcoats were in demand for the nights are now too chilly to thoroughly enjoy the long waits between the awards of the judges, even though "the band played on." Society belles were overheard lamenting that the horse show had not occurred at least a month earlier while the nights were warm.

Nevertheless, it is estimated that about 3,000 people were present each time the horses appeared, and the affair was a decided success.

Among Colorado Springs people there were Mr. and Mrs. George D. [illegible], Mr. and Mrs. Cortlandt Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Hayes, Mr. and Mrs. John G. Shields, Mrs. C. L. Tutt, Mr. and Mrs. D. G. C. MacNeill, Miss [illegible], Mr. and Mrs. William [illegible], Mr. Phillip Delany, his mother, Mrs. Delany and sister, Mrs. Herman J. [illegible], Mrs. [illegible] Hamlin and cousin Miss Hancock of Kansas City, Mrs. William H. Scudder and daughters, Mrs. G. W. Trimble, Dr. Hickman, J. McCaffey, Charles E. [illegible], E. S. Woolley, O. C. Townsend, D. N. Heizer.

Several prizes were carried off by the owners of Colorado Spring horses, among them Mrs. D. G. C. MacNeill was a winner, and the cute little Shetlands belonging to the Misses Scudder were blue ribboned and received many pretty compliments.

A number of the most prominent women of the city have arranged to hold a fair in aid of the Glockner Sanitarium, at the Temple theater, November 12-19, inclusive.

Special attractive features will be planned for each afternoon and evening. Booths will be beautifully decorated and in them will be for sale refreshments of all kinds, including cake, ice cream and home-made candies.

A grand ball upon the evening of the 19th will mark the close of what promises to be the finest event of the kind ever [illegible] in this city.

Last evening another meeting was held at the Sanitarium, consisting of those interested and efforts will be made to interest many more.

Among the ladies who will act as chairmen of committees to arrange for the fair are: Mrs. Franc O. Wood, Mrs. D. R. Ehrich, Mrs. H. C. Lowe, Mrs. J. A. Hayes, Mrs. C. E. Palmer, Mrs. Charles Sprague, the Misses Burns, Mrs. Frank Peck, Mrs. E. W. Giddings, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Jas. Allen, Mrs. J. R. Robinson. Mrs. S. Baker has been elected secretary of all the committees.

The largest social happening of the week was the elegant buffet luncheon given by Madame and Mrs. Henry Blackmer at their residence, 631 North Cascade avenue, on Friday afternoon from 1 until 3, to meet Mrs. Blackmer's sister-in-law, Mrs. F. H. Daniels, of Worcester, Mass., and Mrs. Guy Kerr, of Pueblo, Colo. The floral decorations were of exquisite American Beauty roses. Mrs. Francis W. Goddard and Miss Dorsey served at the table. Mrs. Irving Howbert served the coffee and Mrs. Wm. Greenwood served ices.

Among the ladies assisting were Mesdames W. F. Wilder, S. R. Bartlett, Sherwood Aldrich, A. T. Jones, H. C. Lowe, Rufus Thayer, Henry McAllister, Jr., Harry Hoagland and Miss Howbert.

Madame Blackmer, Mrs. Daniels of Massachusetts, Madame Bartlett, Mrs. S. R. Bartlett, Mrs. H. C. Lowe, Mrs. J. B. Gregg were invited to meet Mrs. Damon of Newton, Mass., at luncheon on Tuesday last by Mrs. F. W. Goddard, 808 N. Cascade ave.

Mrs. Asa T. Jones gave a very small card party yesterday afternoon to meet Mrs. F. H. Daniels of Worcester, Mass., the guest of Mrs. Blackmer.

Mrs. C. H. King and daughter, Birdie, of Topeka, Kas., who have been visiting the past week at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Herman, 801 N. Weber street, are now visiting with Mrs. A. C. Blake, 420 E. Dale street.

On Tuesday afternoon Mrs. Seth Baker entertained some friends in honor of Mrs. W. L. Hallett of Denver. Much amusement was afforded by a guessing contest, the dainty prizes being won by Mrs. E. W. Giddings and Mrs. Hallett. Among the guests were Mesdames E. W. Giddings, Jr., R. F. Webster, Charles Holder, W. H. Swan, V. Z. Reed, Charles Sprague, J. Lockhart, A. H. Whaite, A. H. Hunt, J. R. Bischof, William H. Fish, Jr., F. G. Peck, W. B. Boardman, J. E. Rogers, W. A. Hickman and the Misses Burns.

Dr. W. B. Fenn and family, who have spent the summer at Glen Park, have returned and are occupying the cottage at 19 East San Miguel street. The doctor's brother, Rev. C. H. Fenn, and family arrived yesterday. They were among the imprisoned people in the city of Peking during the fearful siege and landed this week at San Francisco.

Mrs. William E. Frenaye, children and nurse and Mrs. Frenaye's mother, Mrs. E. A. Landell, left last Tuesday night upon a trip to their former home, Philadelphia. They intend remaining until January. Mr. Frenaye will remain in their home, but during the family's absence Mrs. Johns and daughter of Philadelphia will occupy the house.

Mrs. Henry Russell Wray left on Wednesday evening last for Washington, where she will superintend the packing of the valuable curios and other souvenirs of the late European trip of Mr. and Mrs. Wray that they may be shipped to their home in this city. In the collection is an old Spanish painting which Mr. Wray loaned to the Corcoran art gallery in Washington, and which has been very much admired. Mrs. Wray will be gone about a month and may take the opportunity of paying a visit to her home in Philadelphia.

A marriage was celebrated in St. Louis last week which is of interest to Colorado Springs people. The contracting parties were Mrs. Marie H. Brown of St. Louis and Rev. Edward H. Lyle, pastor of the Second Presbyterian church in this city. Rev. Francis L. Ferguson, D. D., officiated.

Wednesday evening last, at 8 o'clock, Mr. John C. Wren and Miss Eva B. Eyke of Oklahoma City, were united in marriage by Rev. Dr. Braislin, of the Baptist church. The ceremony was witnessed by a small party of friends at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Pendleton, 718 West Cucharas street. Mr. and Mrs. Wren left for a short trip immediately after the ceremony.

Mrs. L. B. McMannis has removed from Muskingum Inn to 5 Boulder Crescent, the residence lately purchased by Mrs. Borden.

Mrs. Chester Canine, who has been the guest of Mrs. W. A. Udick the past week, returned to her home at Savanna, Ill., last evening.

Miss Katie McMillan, 11 Eaton street, entertained about 20 of her young friends on her fourteenth birthday.

Among the Colorado Springs gentlemen in attendance at the Loyal Legion banquet given last Tuesday night at the Windsor hotel, Denver, were Col. Edgar T. Ensign, Capt. W. F. Wilder, Messrs. Walter Wilder, John W. Proudfit, N. S. Gandy, Karl Schuyler, Lucius Rouse.

Mr. and Mrs. George S. Elstun of the Alamo and Mr. Elstun's mother, Mrs. William Elstun, left last Thursday night for Emporia, Kan., where they will spend about a month. Mrs. Wm. Elstun will probably return for the winter.

Mrs. J. A. Hayes left the past week for New York city accompanying Miss Lucy, her daughter, and Miss Jane Robinson, who are en route for Paris to attend school.

Mr. Horace K. Devereaux left last Wednesday night upon a trip to New York.

Mrs. David Steinberg and her granddaughter, Miss Baum, who have been guests at the Alamo for some months, returned to their home at Memphis, Tenn., the past week.

The Misses Hemming have gone to Chicago to attend school.

Mrs. E. H. Bryant is visiting her sister in Washington, D. C.

Since their return from a delightful trip abroad, including the Paris exposition, Switzerland and Belgium, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Soutter are temporarily guests at Maple Lodge, 222 North Cascade avenue.

Miss Mary Howbert has returned from a summer's outing upon the coast of Maine.

The Kinnikinnick Whist club will resume its meetings the latter part of November. Mrs. Kernochan of West College Place, is the president.

Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Harmonson, 2120 North Nevada avenue, have gone upon a month's visit to Chicago and other eastern cities.

Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Hockaday of Denver were in the city the past week.

Mrs. Francis Harris has gone upon a several weeks visit to her former home, Philadelphia.

Judge K. R. Babbitt has returned from California.

Mr. and Mrs. W. C. [illegible] are spending a few days in Denver.

Dr. McClanahan has gone to Fort Madison, Ia., for a few week's visit to relatives and friends.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Van Vechten have removed from Ivywild to one of the Broadmoor cottages on the hill.

Mrs. L. R. Guthrie is the guest of Mrs. D. M. [illegible], [illegible] East Pikes Peak avenue.

Mrs. John E. Hundley and son have gone to Catalina islands, California, to spend the winter.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Hoyt Stevens are contemplating a trip to Honolulu about the first of January.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. F. Wilder were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Stevens, of the Alta Vista at dinner, on last Sunday evening.

Mrs. C. L. Tutt is still in Denver, where she went about a week ago.

Mrs. Louise Irwin and Miss Irwin have gone to New York City to stay for several months.

Mrs. Albert Peterson and family have removed to Manitou from this city.

Mrs. Charles Chandler spent a few days at Denver recently.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Bradlee of Florissant were in the city the past week.

Mrs. Harvey Clement now of Los Angeles, Cala., but formerly a resident of Colorado Springs, is the guest of her brother, Mr. D. A. Russell of East Platte avenue.

Mrs. C. L. Tutt, Mrs. Fenton and Mr. Lyle of Glenwood Springs partook of luncheon at the Country club last Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Hoyt were among the Colorado Springs people who enjoyed the Pueblo street fair the past week.

Lunching together at the Country club last Saturday were Mr. and Mrs. John G. Shields, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Wood, Mr. and Mrs. Bradley, Mr. John Key.

Mr. and Mrs. V. Z. Reed have taken possession of their new home on Tejon and Uintah streets.

Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Woods were in London when last heard from. It is not known when they will return home.

After nearly a month's sojourn with Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Hagerman at their home in Carlsbad, N. M., President and Mrs. W. F. Slocum, Jr., are again at home.

Mrs. George Parsons of North Nevada avenue paid a very charming compliment to Mrs. Hanna, the nominee upon the Republican ticket for state superintendent of public instruction. Last Saturday during the meeting at the Alamo, an exquisite bunch of Marechal Niel roses which, by the way, is the club flower of the Fortnightly of Denver, of which Mrs. Hanna is a member, was sent to her by Mrs. Parsons.

On Friday evening of the past week, at the Alamo hotel occurred the opening dance given by Professor Casser. These dances are to be given every week, the night to be determined later. There were about 50 couples on the floor and a very enjoyable evening was spent by all present. Among the dancers were Misses M. Rankin, W. Williams, A. Kloepfer, Dot Bailey, Jessie Altman, M. Rafield, N. Sear, Bowers, Marsh, E. Harbison, Heath, Hempstead, V. Saffell, Little, Friedmann (2), Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Marr, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Taggart, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. West and Mrs. Whaite. Messrs. Chas. Rafield, Poyser, Shadt, H. H. House, Morse, Geo. Perry, R. G. Humphrey, Boland, Welch, R. Bradfield, McMahon, C. Stires, W. A. Hilliard, Phelps, E. Marsh, R. Gardner, Smock, Sheafor and Eldredge. Refreshments were served during the evening.

Miss Mabelle St. John, 702 South Wahsatch, was the hostess at a very delightful surprise party Thursday evening, the occasion being her birthday. Games were played, refreshments were served and a good time was reported by the following: Misses Irene Healey, Junie Altman, Flora De Graff, Stella Davis, Clara Keeton, Daisy George; Messrs. Charley Mattern, Ed. Taft, Walter Horsey, Max. Rollin, Geo. Pierce, George Nobergall and Ben Felton.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank H. Pettingill returned to their home in this city the past week, after spending several months abroad for the benefit of Mrs. Pettingill's health.

Mrs. M. A. Keirnes of 501 North Weber street has organized a card club for the entertainment of her guests during the fall and winter. The first game of the season was played Thursday night 4th, progressive euchre being the initial game. The participants were Mesdames Romero, Ford, Kilby, Harlan and Keirnes, Misses Ferman, Carey, Willech and Engel; Messrs. Jones, Ray, Clardy, Harris, Ford, Blakemore and White. The prizes which were very handsome and costly, were awarded to Mrs. Harlan and Mr. Harris. Light refreshments were served and all voted Mrs. Keirnes a most congenial and entertaining hostess.

Quite a number of Colorado Springs people will be interested in the announcement that Miss Flora T. Griffin, daughter of the agent of the Western Passenger association at Salt Lake City, is to wed Mr. E. L. Thomas in that city on next Tuesday. It is to be a church affair and quite elaborate. In company with Mrs. Richards, formerly of Colorado Springs, but now residing at Salt Lake City, Miss Griffin visited Mrs. Richards' parents, Dr. and Mrs. T. G. Horn, of North Nevada avenue, last summer. While here Miss Griffin was the recipient of many social attentions. She is a very charming young woman and was admired on account of her varied accomplishments.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Dawson Hawkins of East Dale street left last Wednesday for an absence of two weeks at Glenwood Springs.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Carmack have removed from this city to Chambersburg, Pa., where they intend to reside hereafter.

Mrs. M. J. Glover has returned to her home at Del Norte, Colo.

Dr. and Mrs. F. P. Gilder will return from Salt Lake next week.

Mr. and Mrs. John D. O'Hare have returned from quite a stay in Illinois and Ohio.

Miss Helen Jackson of Denver is the guest of friends in this city.

Mrs. I. W. Ayres is spending a month with relatives in Rushville, Ind., and Des Moines, Ia.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Jewett have gone to California to spend the winter.

Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Williams, 712 North Nevada avenue, are home from the east.

Miss Alice Prendergast is expected home from Malvern, Mass., this week.

MRS. FRANCIS W. GODDARD,

Highly respected on account of her wide philanthropy and good citizenship. While a social leader, Mrs. Goddard is of marked individuality and has proven a power for immense good in all directions, during her residence in Colorado Springs, Mrs. Goddard is now serving the fifth term of office as president of the National Society of Colonial Dames in the state of Colorado. She is also president of the Order of Descendants of Colonial Governors in Colorado and president of the Daughters of 1812.

## MANITOU

A Cook's excursion party registered at the Cliff house includes Major and Mrs. Graham Pearce and Mr. Lawrence Wright of England, Dr. Dionisotti-Casalone of Italy, Mrs. J. [illegible] of Rhode Island, who are making the trip around the world in charge of Major J. O. Hutchinson.

Mrs. A. Newman and the Misses Ada and Stella Newman of Chicago, are spending some time at the Cliff.

Mr. Sherman Philfer returned from a trip to the Yellowstone Park and Salt Lake City last Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Harrington of Chicago are guests at the Cliff house.

Mrs. Charles Meador is spending two weeks in Denver.

Mrs. A. W. Marsh and Miss Mary Marsh of Denver, are guests of Miss Ida Nichols at the Cliff house.

Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Nichols, Jr., have been at Denver attending the horse show.

Mr. C. E. Tillotson and a party of friends are away upon a hunting trip.

Miss Grace E. Shoemaker of Oak Park, has joined her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Jones, at the Cliff house.

Friday the Manitou school teachers spent the day at Colorado Springs and visited the several grades to study school methods and gather all possible helpful hints toward perfecting their system of teaching. Meanwhile the children hugely enjoyed the perfect day out of doors.

Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Nichols, Jr., Miss Nichols, Miss Marsh, Mrs. H. W. Nichols, Miss Florence Nichols, Miss Winsome and Mr. Harold Wise, spent a few days during the past week at Judge Williams' cabin on the Pike's Peak trail.

Mr. E. E. Gould and Mr. John Reisinger were among the many who saw the sights connected with the Pueblo street fair the past week.

Mr. Walter Bradt spent last Thursday with his cousin, Miss Paulson, who is at Wolfe Hall in Denver.

Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Barker and Miss Florence leave for New York City about November 1st, to pass the winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lester will occupy the Ward cottage on Osage avenue this winter.

Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Ward have gone upon a visit to friends and relatives at Mannsville, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Ray and daughter have returned from a week's trip to Salt Lake City.

Mrs. B. M. Ward has joined Mr. Ward at Cripple Creek, where he is permanently engaged in business.

The Francolon cottage, Ruxton avenue, will be occupied this winter by Mrs. Peterson and family of Glenwood, Minnesota.

Rev. S. S. White and family, who have been spending the summer months in Manitou, left yesterday morning for San Francisco. They expect to sail on the 10th for Japan, where Rev. White will engage in missionary work.

Miss Pearl Ross of Eastonville, who has been the guest of her sister, Mrs. V. M. Wilson, has returned to her home.

## DENVER

Among distinguished tourists in the state the past week were General Stewart L. Woodford, ex-minister to Spain, accompanied by his bride, formerly Miss Isabel Hanson, who were guests at the Brown Palace hotel. They have now gone over the Denver & Rio Grande railroad to Salt Lake City, where they purpose spending Sunday and Monday. Tuesday, General and Mrs. Woodford go to Glenwood Springs for several days, then back to Colorado Springs and Manitou. October 15, the General will begin campaign work at Denver by addressing the Republicans of Arapahoe county.

There will be no lack of elaborate social events when the season's gaieties are once fully under way. Among this season's debutantes are some of Denver's most cultured and lovely daughters, representatives of the most influential families in Colorado. Among them are Miss Cornelia Baxter, whose grace and beauty gave her first place among the popular girls in the American colony at Paris; Miss Mary Morey, a young woman of queenly bearing and all the requisites to become a leader in society; Misses Mabelle Myers, Frances Hart and Mamie Cass, all sure to be social favorites in their own sweet way.

At their fine Montclair residence on Friday afternoon, Mrs. James N. Nichols and her daughters, Misses Maude and Blanche Nichols gave a large reception.

Invitations are out for the marriage of Miss Cora Shevnin and Mr. Edward Wagner. It will occur at 11 o'clock Tuesday, at Logan Avenue church. Miss Josie Shevnin and Miss Nina Wagner of Pittsburg, Pa., will be the bridesmaids, and Mr. De Kay, Rolland Cox and Will Denver of St. Louis will be attendants to the groom.

The Misses Mary and Lucy Brinker very charmingly entertained the members of Pi Pi Kappa last Tuesday afternoon. Most of the 25 members were in attendance and derived great pleasure from a very bright literary game. Miss Helen Leimer distanced all contestants and won the prize—a pretty lace handkerchief. Mrs. F. A. Thompson led the literary researches of the club last year and has been re-engaged for this season.

Mrs. W. R. Whitehead, of Grant avenue, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Beckwith, at their ranch near Estes Park.

Mrs. M. A. Lodge gives a tea on Thursday, Oct. 11.

Mrs. I. N. Stevens returns the coming week from the east. She spent the summer at Watch Hill, R. I., and the past three weeks with her mother at Attleboro, Mass.

Mrs. Bonsall, accompanied by her daughter, Miss Bertha, and Miss Florence Hempstead, leave tomorrow for Denver where they intend making their home for the winter.

Miss Mehta Henry is expected home today (Sunday) from Laramie, Wyo.

Mrs. D. C. M. Young and Mrs. A. M. Storry of San Francisco, Cali., are visiting Mrs. A. J. Reisig, at 721 S. Nevada avenue.

Mr. Newell M. Hayden has gone to Chicago to continue his theological studies. He will be absent until next June.

Mrs. William Bart Berger has issued the invitations for the marriage of her daughter, Margaret, to Mr. James Brown, Wednesday, October 17, in St. John's Cathedral, Denver.

The marriage of Miss Helen Campbell and Mr. J. Fred Tritch and Miss Elsie West and George Sanger will take place in November.

Mrs. Richard Sykes of Sherman and 17th avenues, entertained at dinner last Friday.

Dr. and Mrs. Frederick Eugene Warren, nee Ida Alice Miller, will reside at the Miller residence, 2625 California street. Mrs. Warren will receive on the afternoons of November 15 and 16.

Mrs. Harry H. Lee gave a luncheon last Friday at her home, 1443 Marion street.

Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Cornwall, 917 East 13th avenue, left last week for San Francisco, where they will be the guests of Mr. Cornwall's brother, Dr. Cornwall, 208 Mason street. Before their return Mr. and Mrs. Cornwall will go to Honolulu.

Mrs. John H. Routt and Mrs. Frank Baty gave a very delightful card party last Friday afternoon at Mrs. Routt's home, 1355 Welton street.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Thatcher of Sherman avenue are home from Beach Haven, N. J., where they have been all summer.

Mr. Chester S. Morey and daughter, Miss Mary, will soon be home from Europe and their home on Sherman avenue is being prepared for their occupancy.

Mrs. E. G. Staub, 1725 Race street is entertaining Mrs. W. T. Irvine of Des Moines, Ia., who is making a tour extending to the Pacific coast.

Dr. and Mrs. O. J. Pfeiffer have returned home after a month's outing in New Hampshire.

Mrs. E. W. Hurlbut, 1245 Pearl street is entertaining her sister-in-law, Mrs. R. F. Glover, who has just returned from Europe.

Mr. and Mrs. William Byrd Page are spending some weeks in the east.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Myers and Miss Myers are in the east.

Mrs. James C. Kilpatrick, 1441 Logan avenue, has returned from the east.

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Williams and Mr. Claude have gone east. They sail for Europe Oct. 11, intending to pass the winter in Italy and Egypt. Next summer they will make the tour of Europe and return home about a year from now.

Mrs. Charles McKeesler and children have returned from a summer's sojourn at Shawnee lodge.

Mrs. William F. Mason, who has been absent from the city for several months, returned last week.

Mrs. James A. Cherry of Humboldt street, is home after a long stay in the east.

Miss Bessie Houghton has gone to Dresden, Germany, to pass two years in violin study.

Miss Ethel McMann soon leaves for several month's stay in New York.

Dr. Mary E. Bates has gone to California and Idaho upon a brief vacation.

On Monday Mrs. Wald and Miss Leppel assisted Mrs. J. A. Wood, that being the first of Mrs. Wood's Mondays "at home."

Mr. and Mrs. Harry James have gone to New York for a month or two.

Miss Lucy Johnson of Milwaukee, Wis., who has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Ferguson, left for home last week.

Mrs. A. J. Peavey, who is serving upon the executive committee of the Woman's Republican League of Colorado, has returned from Denver to spend Sunday at her home on North Tejon street.

Mrs. W. S. Decker has gone to Lincoln, Nebraska, to attend the state federation of Women's clubs annual meeting to be held this week, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday.

The Woman's Literary club of Colorado Springs met yesterday with Mrs. Cox, 1320 North Nevada avenue.

The first regular meeting of the Four O'Clock Progress club will be held at the parlors of the Alamo at 4 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, Oct. 9. The work of the day will be primitive architecture, including the Egyptian and the Assyrian.

The Denver Woman's Press club met last Friday with Mrs. F. J. Mott, 1338 Grant avenue. The club were most appreciative of the handsome compliment paid them by Mrs. A. R. Wadsworth, of Grand Junction, the newly-elected treasurer of the C. F. W. C., who had [illegible] in time for this week's meeting two boxes of the finest peaches and grapes.

The Searchlight club, one of the extensions of the Woman's club of Denver, met with the president, Mrs. M. A. Cassell, [illegible] Clarkson street, Thursday afternoon, October 4. The programme included: Roll Call; Summer Reminiscences; Parliamentary Drill, Mrs. Jeanette Tompkins; "The Royal Family" (Germany), Mrs. Caroline P. Warren; Music: "Bismarck: Statesman and Diplomat," Mrs. P. J. McIntyre; Reading, Miss Ruby Brown.

The Anne Hathaway Shakespeare club of Colorado Springs holds its first meeting of the season last Thursday with Mrs. Jerome B. Wheeler at her beautiful home Windcliffe, Manitou. "King John" is the subject for the fall session. Mrs. W. C. Frost, the president, led off with the first paper, "Times Preceding King John," and there were other pleasing features, including the serving of ices and cake.

## WOMAN'S CLUB NEWS

THE Republican women held a well attended and enthusiastic meeting Friday afternoon in the ball room of the Alamo hotel. Mrs. C. A. Eldredge, chairman, reported that the interest was daily upon the increase and that women in all parts of the city were sparing no time nor pains to have all their neighbors and friends registered. Mrs. Vorhes acted as secretary and made note of the different women who pledged themselves to make a house-to-house visitation or look up any woman who might not be properly registered, etc.

It was announced that Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, the gifted and magnetic speaker of national reputation, would visit the state this week, speaking at Denver, Colorado Springs, Pueblo, Cripple Creek and other places. She will be accompanied by Mrs. A. L. Welch of Denver, vice-president of the Woman's Republican league of Colorado. Date and place where address will be delivered in this city will be announced later.

Mrs. Ione T. Hanna and Mrs. G. L. Scott spent several days of the past week in a trip "Around the Horn," making addresses and forming leagues. The coming week Mrs. Hanna and Mrs. Scott intend joining Mrs. J. Ellen Foster at Leadville, and making the Circle trip, stopping at all the largest cities and towns.

Yesterday the Ohio women held a largely-attended meeting in Windsor hall, Denver, and organized an Ohio club. The ladies intend to make and present a beautiful flag to the recently organized Ohio Marching club.

The Glenarm Reading Circle, Denver, will listen to a debate Oct. 15 on the political principles of the country, "Why Vote the Republican Ticket?" which will be argued by Henry Charpiot and Mrs. A. L. Welch, and "Why Vote the Democratic Ticket?" by Samuel L. Carpenter and Mrs. M. C. C. Bradford.

The 1900-1901 year book of the Woman's club of Denver has just been issued from the press of the Merchants' Publishing company, Denver. It is universally conceded to be by far the handsomest the club has ever had. It is embellished with a handsome half tone of Mrs. J. D. Whitmore, the president of the club, and has a fine cover in the usual blue and silver. The retrospect is finely handled and the calendar, list of officers, directors, members, etc., most complete.

The club meetings are as follows:

Oct. 6—In Charge of Department of Home and Education—Vocal solo; address of president, Annie G. Whitmore; address, subject selected, Octave Thanet (Miss French); reception to club members. Committee, Mary M. Grant.

Nov. 3—In charge of Department of Social Science Religious Movements for Social Betterment; Institutional Churches, Mila T. Maynard.

Nov. 13—Evening Meeting in charge of Music committee. Concert. Committee: Minnie M. Peck, Josephine A. Bristol, Cora G. Davidson, Inah L. Fox.

Nov. 30 Children's Day in Charge of Department of Art and Literature. Music, Children's Songs; A Laureate of Childhood, Mary E. Dunklee; The Child World in Art, Roxana A. Davis.

Dec. 1—In Charge of Department of Art and Literature.—Pioneers of Fiction, Cooper, Irving, Poe and Hawthorne, Martea G. Powell; music, Pioneer Composers; Portraits and Miniatures, Living Pictures.

Dec. 29 In Charge of Music Committee.—Illustrated lecture; Die Meistersinger (Wagner), Dr. Rubin Goldmark (Colorado College). Committee: Edith H. Fraser, Katherine G. Joralmon, Clara Hanington.

Jan. 5 In Charge of Department of Home and Education—Music; Parent Study, L. M. Stansbury; Uses of the Child, Sarah S. Platt Decker. Committee: Dorothy Gunn.

Jan. 8 Evening Meeting in Charge of Department of Social Science.—Social Improvement by Municipalities; Model Housing, Mary C. C. Bradford.

Feb. 2—In Charge of Department of Social Science. The Novel and the Drama as Social Agents, Helen M. Wixson.

Feb. 26 Evening meeting in Charge of Department of Home and Education. Music; "Our New Possessions—Philippines," Dr. Rose Kidd Peers; "Hawaii," Julia A. Welles; "Puerto Rico," "Samoa;" committee, Minnie J. Reynolds.

March 2—In Charge of Department of Art and Literature. [illegible] Plantation songs; "A Comparison of the Literature of the South and West," Carrie O. Kistler, Mary B. Morris; poems of of Riley, Field and Bret Harte, set to music and dedicated to the Woman's club by Henry Houseley, F. C. O.; "Nature and Nature Reproduced in Art," Nettie C. Jacobson.

March 30 In Charge of Music Committee; matinee musicale. In charge of Henry Houseley, F. C. O.—String quartet: First violin, Mrs. Fred Baker; second violin, viola, Mr. Fred Baker; cello, Mr. Appy; contralto, Mrs. George Crampton; baritone, Mr. George Crampton; committee, Helen A. Dilley, Katherine D. Willard, Mary E. Elitch.

April 6 In Charge of Department of Art and Literature Dramatic entertainment by class in Expression, Joseph Beemer Dexter, director.

April 16—Evening Meeting in Charge of Department of Art and Literature.—Patriotic music; "Battle Hymn of the Republic," "Dixie," male chorus; "Dramatic Events in American History," Kate Reynolds Lobingier.

May 4 Annual election.

June 1—Annual reports and installation.

July 6 Business.

The Monday Progress club held the first regular meeting at the home of Mrs. G. W. Dickey, 228 N. Tejon street. There was a large attendance. Nearly all the old members being present. Mrs. Chivington of Cheyenne and Miss Flansburg, president of the united Progress clubs, were also present.

Before the programme was taken up the club listened to a very pleasing account of the convention at Canon City from Mrs. V. E. Rouse. The president, Mrs. M. C. Coburn, being out of the city the vice president, Mrs. Bale gave the opening address.

The afternoon was then devoted to Helen Hunt and her works. Mrs. Chas. N. Green read a sketch of the life of "H. H.," which was followed by an oral review of "Ramona" by Mrs. Ida Hamilton, Mrs. E. S. Tucker presented a very interesting review of "Zepho." The club then responded to roll call with quotations from "H. H." Miss Flansburg spoke to the ladies in regard to the traveling library and all expressed a desire to help with the work and enough books will be donated to fill a box. The meeting adjourned to meet with Mrs. Bale, 634 East Platte avenue, Oct. 15.

MRS. WILLIAM R. OWEN, OF DENVER.

Mrs. Owen is one of the most genial and delightful of young society matrons. The center of a home circle rarely excelled in culture and refinement and the admiration of a host of devoted friends.

The Centennial club met with Mrs. J. L. Harbaugh Friday afternoon, Mrs. Kampf, vice-president, in the chair. The programme was quite an interesting one. Roll-call was responded to by current events, then Mrs. B. N. Himebaugh read an interesting paper about "American Historians." Mrs. Lowry read a sketch of the life of Hamlin Garland, followed by a review of Hamlin Garland's new story, "The Eagle's Heart," by Mrs. Kampf. Mrs. Slayton then gave an interesting report of the State Federation of Woman's Clubs, held at Canon City, after which a dainty lunch was served.

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# COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE

Published Every Day in the Year

A clean and metropolitan newspaper.

No objectionable advertising tolerated.

All the news and always reliable.


## NEWSPAPERS AND YELLOW JOURNALS.

Thirty four sad comic pages
Printed in reds, greens and blues,
Thousands of items we don't care to read
But only two columns of news
— Judge

AS evidenced by the foregoing poem the public is beginning to realize that the yellow journal is not either in its purpose or its results a newspaper

Common street gossip trivial details of personal affairs interviews with persons whose only claim to public attention is unusual depravity the filth of the police court and the hospital the exploitation of human degeneracy for the amusement of semi-degenerates these things form a large part of the matter published in some daily publications but they are not news

The yellow journal is a by-product of the evolution of the newspaper

A few years ago there were no newspapers there were only journals The personal opinions of the editors were considered the main thing and the news was entirely a secondary consideration Journals of this class still exist in France where they have reached their greatest development

The development of the American newspaper received its greatest impetus as has been said many times from the great American war The main feature of the newspaper is the news It rests upon the telegraph service and there has been such a development of that feature as has never been attempted elsewhere The reports of the Associated Press from day to day give a fairly good, accurate complete and impartial summary of the life of the nation This report is itself a marvel of modern enterprise and organization and it is possible only because the Associated Press is without a serious competitor and because the service is managed by the newspapers themselves in their own interests and without regard to party creed sectional or class interests These are the conditions which make it possible for a newspaper like the Gazette for instance to print all the news exactly as it happens Outside of the United States the report is supplemented by a cable service of great extent and surprising promptness This again is only made possible by co operation and large numbers If the American newspapers print more foreign news than those of any other country it is not only because there is a greater demand for it on the part of their readers but also because the cost of it is borne by a larger number of newspapers than were ever before associated together

It is significant that the publications which have varied from the type of the American newspaper have become known as journals This is what they are not newspapers for they do not make the news their main feature And they are yellow journals because they are sensational debasing to the weak and disgusting to the healthy and strong

The yellow journal is one of the evils of universal education It supplies a demand for mental intoxication on the part of those to whom intoxication in one form or another is the habitual condition of life. It caters to the vicious the depraved and the morbid but it has fortunately no permanent attraction for the sane and normal mind

That the yellow journal does harm is undoubted but the amount of harm is probably over estimated People of ordinary decency do not care to go slumming every morning The yellow journal was too violent in its methods not to produce a reaction and the reaction has already come It is the clean and wholesome newspapers that are most successful in business today, and have the widest influence and not the yellow journals

The remedy for yellow journals is a simple one and it is not legal suppression Yellow fever is not to be cured by painting one's face Yellow journals imply yellow readers and yellow advertisers, and they will continue to exist until they are deprived of their support Yellow journals do no particular harm to those who do not read them and the people who find in them "thousands of items we don't care to read and only two columns of news" can always find newspapers that are both clean and interesting

We again beg the indulgence of our readers this quiet Sabbath morning and urge them to compare the news and advertising features of the Gazette with the same features in other Colorado papers

You will find an entire absence of vulgar and nauseating advertising in the Gazette such advertising as is not fit for the members of your family to read You will also find the news and literary features of the Gazette far superior to those of any other paper published in the state

The Gazette is a newspaper and literary journal and not an advertising poster or a children's picture paper

## THE PORTLAND MILL.

THE new reduction works whose construction has just been begun by the Portland Gold Mining company is a most important enterprise both in what it is and in what it signifies

It will employ a large number of men and payrolls are of utmost value to Colorado Springs at the present time

It will cost a large amount of money for its construction and a large part of this money will go into active business channels in Colorado Springs

But the Portland mill is especially important because it is an outcome of the new Cripple Creek railroad and because it undoubtedly is a predecessor of numerous similar enterprises that will be of the very greatest benefit to this city

We note that the power for the new mill is to be transmitted electrically from the coal mines northeast of the city, whose rapid development has been a marked feature of the city's growth in the past few months Around those mines there is already growing up a settlement that will soon be one of Colorado Springs most populous suburbs and one that will grow until it is merged in the city itself Southwest of the city in Bear creek valley around the Portland mill there will soon be another suburb

What a disappointment it would be if the county commissioners should again have to move the poor house because it was too near the center of the city!

Fights with bandits in Luzon are no more of an argument against imperialism than are fights with train robbers in the United States.

## A SUCCESSFUL CITY.

THAT Colorado Springs is a successful city does not admit of any doubt We have grown rapidly and our prospects were never so bright as they now are

But people are apt to look upon success as something that comes by chance, even when they have worked hard and long and wisely to gain it, and cities, even more than men are slow to give themselves credit for what they deserve as the authors of their own success,

Colorado Springs would not have reached its present position if it had not been for the treasure stores of Cripple Creek but Cripple Creek would never have been developed as it has been, if it were not for the enterprise the sagacity and the resources of the men of Colorado Springs

From the beginning of its existence Colorado Springs has been distinguished by three characteristics a high standard of public intelligence and morality a most liberal policy in advertising itself and in welcoming new comers and a loyalty to the city and its people on the part of all our people If the Gazette were asked to name the three principal reasons for Colorado Springs success it would mention these high character, good advertising and home trading

Because the city is prosperous and because its prospects are good are not reasons why there should be any relaxation of effort On the contrary these things should spur us to renewed effort

The policy that has brought us success is the one that is worth continuing

We have more to offer than ever before as an attraction to new comers

We need not abate in any degree our standards of intellectual social and public life

By standing each for all and all for each we can build up our city in a way that is not otherwise possible

Home trading brings success in our business affairs It helps the worker the merchant the property owner everybody

It gives better business to the stores we have it encourages them to become bigger and better stores It brings in new additions to our business community

The facts are timely ones to consider

Now is the beginning of the best trading season of the year

Now is the beginning of our social life for the winter

Now is the time to make plans and sow the seeds that will grow to next summer's harvest of tourists and new residents

Advertise the city Let people know what we have here in climate in business in manifold attractions

Make this a pleasant city to live in Take a little time from business to consider the public needs for the present and the future

And PATRONIZE HOME MERCHANTS

## THE RISE AND FALL OF ANTI-IMPERIALISM

ANTI IMPERIALISM as an issue in the present campaign arose from Democratic necessity If the Republican course in domestic affairs had not been so successful as to leave no room for fair criticism anti imperialism would never have found a place in the Democratic platform

Evidence is not lacking to prove that the Democrats would have preferred to have taken the other side, and would have enjoyed criticising the administration for failing to reap the fruits of the war with Spain and disregarding the national interests

But anti imperialism seemed to be the only refuge left for discredited Democracy

And so at Kansas City they tried to forget free trade they sidetracked free silver and they erected anti imperialism into a paramount issue

Now they wish they hadn't

Anti imperialism as an issue in this campaign rests upon the fiction that the Republican administration has been doing something in the Philippines that is inconsistent with our free institutions and incompatible with the high moral principles which are characteristic of the American nation

There is not a shadow of reason in support of such a belief

Anti imperialism also rests upon the fiction that there is in the Philippines a Filipino people eager for independence and capable of establishing independent self-government and desirous of doing so

There is no evidence in support of this theory and abundant evidence to the contrary

The promulgation of anti-imperialism was made by bitter denunciation of American leaders by aspersion of American motive by sympathy with our active enemies and by reckless assertions which were contradicted by well known facts

Upon the anti imperialist propaganda the letter of acceptance of President McKinley came with crushing force It cut the ground from beneath the issue and left it without visible means of support.

President McKinley's letter showed that everything that the anti imperialists reasonably claimed ought to be done had been done that the real obstacle to self-government for the Filipinos was their own shortsightedness and folly and that the course pursued in the Philippines was the only one consistent with this nation's duty and honor and that the course of the president was the only one possible consistent with his official duty

Following close upon this letter came the preliminary report of the Philippines commission which supported all the statements of the president and gave them additional force

It is not surprising that under the circumstances Mr. Bryan has had comparatively little to say about the Philippines and the paramount issue and has turned from the foreign to the domestic relations of the army

The fact of the matter is that the Bryan campaign is perilously near a collapse

Anti imperialism is punctured and the trust issue fails to influence votes

When the Democratic candidate is forced to make the main part of his speech to the national Democratic clubs, as he did on Thursday, a bid against Debs for Social Democrat votes he descends to a lower depth than he has yet reached and confesses the hopelessness of his party's cause

## LIBERTY TO ANARCHISTS.

THE protest said to have been made by the Italian government against the "excessive" liberty accorded to anarchists in the United States will not receive much attention in this country

We have been going on the theory that liberty acts on anarchy like sunshine on disease germs and so far the theory has seemed to work pretty well

Certainly we have had less trouble than have other countries like Italy where sternly repressive measures are adopted

## FITZ-MAC ON PUEBLO.

ELSEWHERE in today's Gazette will be found Fitz-Mac's article on Pueblo, with illustrations from plates made especially for this edition This article deals especially with the history of the city, and is to be followed by one or more which will be more descriptive of the successes and achievements of the great industrial metropolis of the Arkansas valley in Colorado

# An Open Letter to Uncle Sam.

By Ammi Pettigrew

Written for the Gazette

Dear Uncle—I have been told that of your two great advisers, you will choose Dem as your business manager to handle the vast affairs of the nation for the next four years It is said that you prefer Dem to Rep because of Dem's superior business judgment marvelous foresight and all around wisdom

From the standpoint of a business man looking for a wise manager what do you think of Dem's judgment on the following vital questions of recent years?

Where was their foresight when they opposed the Homestead Act, when Buchanan vetoed it and when they opposed the loan to the Pacific roads to aid in the upbuilding of the west?

The west is today full of Dems living on land given them by you against their own protest Was this wise

Was it wise in order to split the republic in two and to save slavery to shoot the country full of holes

Then they said yes and did it

Now they say NO and hug it

Where was their foresight when they told you that Lincoln was a tyrant, a monster and striving to be EMPEROR because he forced them back into the Union WITHOUT THEIR CONSENT?

If they were right why is Abraham Lincoln's picture hanging in the Democratic National headquarters in Chicago today? If their foresight was good then why are Adlai Stevenson and the rest who abused Lincoln now worshipping at the shrine of this Republican saint?

Reconstruction—They opposed it step by step instead of aiding in this difficult work and prolonged their troubles by their opposition

Was this good judgment?

They being short of issues, again fell to playing with their old toy issue,—Imperialism

Was General Grant the man on horseback a Caesar a tyrant and a peril to the republic he saved? They said he was but now admit that their judgment was again at fault for the republic still lives and they join heartily now in paying homage to the memory of this later Republican saint They cheerfully vote powder that our warships may fire salutes at his tomb

Don't it beat all Uncle what a raft of mistakes they made in those days? Have they improved any? Let us see?

Was it wise to resume specie payments? They said no that it could not be done, that it was wicked anyway to put silver and gold behind the paper promise money of war times

And yet it was done Rep did it The pillars of the republic remained standing Another grave error of judgment to their score

They were the only opponents of paying war pensions Cleveland vetoed them by the score and Bryan publicly lamented the longevity of the veterans on account of the expense How does that specimen of wisdom strike you Uncle?

Is it because of these errors of judgment that you think Dem is qualified to manage your affairs?

Was it good business judgment to offer to take part of the Pacific railroad debt to get it settled and then let a Republican president come along and collect it all?

Is this the kind of wisdom you are looking for Uncle?

Did they not tell you that protection would bring misery and distress to the toiling masses? They did and it has brought just the reverse They told you that it would close the markets of the world against us and the republic was again they said tottering and wobbling ready to fall —The markets of the world were opened to us at once Our exports have increased under protection until the figures are staggering to behold Another grave error of foresight They have admitted it by dropping the subject They won't even mention it and are sharing joyfully in the benefits of protection What do you think of this specimen of wisdom? They pulled down the flag at Honolulu that an imperial dynasty might live They are now glad that Rep corrected their blunder for it enabled them to save their free silver bait in their platform by the vote of the only Imperialist in either convention Prince David of Hawaii U S A Where are the chief actors in this farce, Cleveland and Blount? They are spurned by their own party and forgotten

Do you remember Czar Reed? They said his rules were infamous and aimed at the vitals of the body politic How they raved at this new tyrant And yet they adopted his rules without a shudder as soon as they got control of the house

How soon they recognize their errors!

They promised you free trade, free silver a full treasury and prosperity You gave them all branches of the government They sat down on silver got in a row amongst themselves and passed a weak protection law They emptied your treasury and borrowed money to pay current expenses, and filled the country with idle men waiting hungry and haggard for the mills to open Bands of hungry unemployed roamed over this fair land Is there anything to be proud of in this exhibition of business sagacity? They opposed a reasonable standing army of well fed and clothed Americans and gave you instead the greatest standing army we have ever had of hungry tattered disheartened American citizens Which is the most dangerous to the republic? The Dem's kind of standing army or the Republican kind of standing army?

By hard mental application they found that it was not free trade but free silver we wanted! Again the pillars of the republic shook and trembled They were sure they knew what they were talking about this time Every thing devilish and ungodly they promised us if you gave Rep the job How did this guess work

They failed Rep took out the Democratic wrinkles from the stomachs of Democrats and Republicans alike He disbanded the Bryan standing army of hungry idlers and put them to work

But the republic is in danger again Once more they have brought forth their moth eaten toy imperialism for want of any real issue Their solicitude for this republic is very touching Are you going to bite again Uncle?

Did you ever know a business manager to get a job by presenting such an array of blunders and fizzles as this?

A man reasons better on a full stomach than on an empty one. You had better arrange to keep them full by keeping the business manager who filled them Yours devotedly

AMMI PETTIGREW

## MR VAILE'S STATEMENT BEARING ON THE CRUELTY OF THE FILIPINOS.

To the Editor of the Gazette

Mr Vaile in his speech [illegible] read and re-read with great emphasis a proclamation of Aguinaldo's dated Jan 1 1899 in which he directs that boiling oil etc should be poured on the American soldiers and that the Filipinos should provide themselves with arrows which should be shot with great force in order that they may penetrate well into the bodies of the enemy and these should be so made that in drawing them from the body the head will remain in the flesh The Gazette of [illegible] printing in reporting Mr Vaile's address reprints the said proclamation in large type It is a matter of the greatest surprise to me that Mr Vaile having evidently given some time to the study of the Philippine question should not know that the genuineness of this proclamation has been absolutely and strenuously denied by prominent Filipino leaders Independent of such denials the probabilities of the case would make any cautious man doubt the possibility of such a proclamation No one who will bear in mind that this supposed proclamation was issued before there had been any outbreak of hostilities with the American troops and who furthermore has read the various officially-reported letters and proclamations of Aguinaldo could possibly believe such instructions to be genuine Consul Wildman of Hongkong Admiral Dewey and others have testified to the unbroken humane conduct of the war on the part of Aguinaldo and his followers Not only American prisoners but even Spanish prisoners have been treated with unusual consideration and humanity It would I am sorry to say be easier to produce evidence of cruelty and revengeful conduct on the part of the American than of the Filipino troops Must not an impartial man or woman be forced to doubt the justice of a cause in defense of which even so fair minded a man as Mr Vaile lends himself to the circulation of statements which are so absolutely unfounded? Yours very truly,

Louis R. Ehrich

## Gazette Gayeties

### WHEN THE DEAD LEAVES FALL

The great sun's strength is waning, in
the air a tempered chill
The rough wind shakes the vines that
cling upon the old stone wall
At early night the thin ice forms across
the quiet rill
And the sad old word seems sadder—
When
The
Dead
Leaves
Fall

The sumac and the bittersweet have donned their war [illegible]
The bright hued maple and the oak festoon the banquet hall
Across the fields at eventide the reapers glad song floats
And all the birds are silent—
When
The
Dead
Leaves
Fall

Upon the roof the butternuts are bountifully spread
The [illegible] grain is waiting where the lusty bobwhites call,
The south bound wild goose clamors from the gray clouds overhead,
And his cry is winter's warning—
When
The
Dead
Leaves
Fall.

The night-wind in the chimney sings a
mystic weird refrain
The big log crackles merrily when twilight shadows crawl
Dear Summer with her flowers and birds
is fleeing down the lane,
And leaves the bleak world bleaker—
When
The
Dead
Leaves
Fall.

### Hard Luck.

"I understand you had a very successful fishing trip"

Great mistake We had the hardest kind of luck"

How's that? Joblots said you caught lots of fish"

"So we did, but we lost our gallon jug on the way to camp"

### A Temporary Thing.

"Who are you?" asked the Fair Maid

"Don't you remember me, after the long summer we spent together? I am Love"

"Oh yes I remember you now Well you were a very good summer companion but—"

"You will not receive me now?"

"Certainly not because you take yourself too seriously, and we have too many things to do You forget that this is the twentieth century, and that I am an up to-date girl. Run away now"

And Love, having no other course, fled precipitately.

# ITEMS OF INTEREST TO LITERARY PEOPLE

### Leslie's Galveston Pictures.

The appalling nature of the hurricane which visited the gulf coast of Texas and half wiped out Galveston with a loss of life and property almost incalculable is clearly revealed in the current number of Leslie's Weekly which is crammed with photographs of the stricken city The fact that thousands of the dead gathered on the beaches and amid the ruins, were loaded on boats and taken out to sea, to be consigned to watery graves has been told by the newspapers but the gruesome illustrations in Leslie's Weekly give one a graphic idea of the awful character of the visitation The fearful destruction wrought by the storm the homes demolished the general desolation in the great and prosperous city, are all shown, and it is easy to believe that this was the most destructive hurricane that has ever visited the United States The letter press includes an exhaustive article on the Galveston disaster and an editorial contribution by the Rev Thomas Marshall field secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, entitled Are the Chinese Boxers to Blame which sheds new light on this interesting subject The special correspondent of Leslie's Weekly at Peking gives the story for the first time, of the capture of the Chinese capital Jasper's "Hints to Money Makers" and the customary departments are all of special interest

### The October Century

The situation in the Far East is still a question of paramount importance throughout Christendom and the October Century throws some very helpful lights and sidelights upon it Most novel among these is A Plea for Fair Treatment by Wu Ting Fang Chinese minister to the United States Few if any representatives of his race have Minister Wu's wide knowledge of the two worlds now in conflict on Asiatic soil and still fewer have the ability to express their views in logical and vigorous English Mr Wu's terse and suggestive plea for fair treatment and forbearance is strongly reinforced by Bishop Potter whose Chinese traits and Western Blunders shows that on his visit last winter he took to China an open mind as well as open eyes No less significant is a paper by Sheridan P Read formerly U S consul at Tien-tsin on The Chinese as Business Men in which the opinion is expressed that the present disturbing elements both popular and official would have yielded even without foreign intervention to conservative pressure from the Chinese merchant class and its following Sidelights on the present position of affairs abound in China's Holy Land by Ernst von Hesse-Wartegg a profusely illustrated account of a visit to the tomb of Confucius and in Chinese Education (also illustrated) by Romyn Hitchcock and of special timeliness in the same connection is an editorial on International Hatred

Gov Roosevelt's essay entitled Civic Helpfulness written before his nomination to the vice presidency points out what is being done by individuals and institutions other than official to help the weak and unfortunate in American communities the writer commenting on social subjects with his usual vigor The present number rounding out the magazine's sixtieth volume contains the final chapters of Mr Morley's important work on Cromwell

### October Book World

The October number of the Book World contains an unusually interesting article by the editor Dr Madison C Peters on The Jews in Literature The article is a revelation to Jews and Christians alike showing the prominent part which the Jews have taken in the world's literature

The Literary Style of John Adams by John De Morgan and The Home Life of William Cullen Bryant by Frank Lee Farnell are among other features of this number

### LITERARY NOTES

Colonel Thomas Wentworth Higginson has selected from his numerous writings those papers which he most values and these will be grouped in a new Riverside edition by Messrs Houghton Mifflin and company This will contain seven volumes Cheerful Yesterdays Contemporaries Army Life in a Black Regiment Women and the Alphabet Studies in Romance Outdoor Studies and Poems and Studies in History and Letters The books will be brought out in handsome style and besides the regular Riverside edition there will be a large paper edition limited to two hundred sets in very attractive form The work will contain three portraits

Olive Garnett is the name of a young English woman who has written some artistic and interesting stories of life in St Petersburg which have received so much attention at home as to lead to their publication now in this country the Messrs Houghton Mifflin and company announcing them for publication on September 22 under the title Petersburg Tales The stories are of official and revolutionary life in the Russian capital and are distinguished by sympathy with the revolting people and by the highest skill in their telling There are four of them the story of a woman prisoner abused and then murdered by the prison governor the story of a swindling blind man enabled to maintain his beggary by official protection the story of a philosopher of revolution and democracy who had outlived his time and one of Russo English political life told with subtle analysis of character and motive

The little "Illustrated Cover Design" series of books for very young readers which the Messrs Houghton Mifflin and company have now issued to the number of seven will be augmented September 22 and 29 respectively by the publication of A Georgian Bungalow by Frances Courtenay Baylor and "Dinah and her Brothers by Eliza Orne White The pretty cover designs of the books and the superiority of their illustrations serve not only to add interest to the texts but to educate unconsciously the art sense of the children into whose hands they may chance to fall "Dinah and her Brothers" is a story of a little girl of nine and her brother playmates who go on several visits to the country and city. 'A Georgian Bungalow' is the story of an English family of boys and girls with their governess and tutor and nurses, on a Georgia rice plantation

"Observations of Jay (a Dog) and Other Stories" by Morgan Shepard—a little book telling with simplicity and sympathy of many matters heretofore unspoken of a dog's views upon life children and other dogs—is announced by Elder and Shepard San Francisco Jay is a keen observer going along his way with an erect tail of alertness a mind open to impressions a heart warm with love. Many a smile will be summoned, and mayhap a tear or two, in the reading of "Jay's" Observations The "Other Stories" of the book are told from the standpoint of a child, in perfect simplicity The publishers expect its readers to be both children and grown ones The book is to be printed and bound with taste and originality Regular edition $1 children's edition, bound in gay colors $1.50 extra edition, covered with old brocades and rare fabrics, $2.00

Lieutenant F M Bennett United States navy, has written for Messrs Houghton, Mifflin and company a volume treating of the development of the United States navy since steam and iron became important factors in motive power and structure, and the volume will be published September 22 under the highly suggestive and descriptive title of "The Monitor and the Navy Under Steam The volume covers the interesting ground of the early attempts at steam navigation and furnishes vivid and authentic accounts of the fight between the first ironclads the great naval engagements of the civil war, and concludes with the stirring and significant naval events in the war with Spain Its highly dramatic narratives of those of the loss of the staunch old ship-of-the line Captain and the wonderful run of the battleship Oregon around Cape Horn to Santiago— The volume combines popularly expressed technical information with lucid descriptive writing with many illustrations, and besides being of great present interest is likely also to be of permanent importance

One of the most interesting developments in recent American literature is the growth of that class of writings which belong to "nature lore" The children of the present generation may well be accounted fortunate for those of other generations did not have it and that such books should be in every boy's and girl's library hardly needs argument—Two capital new additions to this branch of literature are Squirrels and Other Fur Bearers by John Burroughs, and "The Woodpeckers" by Mrs Fannie Hardy Eckstorm Each volume is a collection of life histories of the several members of well defined natural history groups written with scientific accuracy but in a way to interest and instruct young people

Each volume is illustrated largely in color The books are announced by the Messrs Houghton Mifflin and company for publication on September 2?

Messrs Houghton Mifflin & Co have issued Vols III and IV of the Riverside edition of the works of Colonel Thomas Wentworth Higginson and the whole large paper edition in seven volumes and popular editions in eight and seven volumes respectively of the works of Oliver Wendell Holmes and Thomas Bailey Aldrich "The Monitor and the Navy Under Steam which is a history by Lieutenant Frank M Bartlett of the United States navy of the application of steam to American naval vessels and its effect upon naval development as shown in accounts of great engagements of the civil and Spanish wars will be issued at the same time along with A Georgian Bungalow a story of Georgia plantation life for children by Frances Courtenay Baylor The Black Gown a romance of old Dutch life in Albany by Ruth Hall, Petersburg Tales stories of life in the Russian capital by Olive Garnett "The Woodpeckers" by Mrs Fannie Hardy Eckstorm and Squirrels and Other Fur Bearers by John Burroughs books of nature lore and scientific but agreeably written bird and beast study for boys and girls

The historical novel is still in evidence and there is no reason why it should not remain very much so as long as it shall continue to be well done and to afford pictures of other times in a truthful and at the same time interesting manner. The Black Gown is the title of a novel of old Dutch life in Albany by Ruth Hall, who has done some very good historical story telling for young readers. This tale for adult readers is said to have an interesting romance and to furnish a large and interesting fund of information about old Dutch Albany and other [illegible] Miss Hall has made use of such historical characters as Sir William Johnson King Hendrick a noted Indian chief of the time and Abbe Picquart of La Presentation a striking character of the frontier mission work and she describes the breaking up of the ice in the Hudson the winter night coasting parties in which it is said Lafayette in his time participated) and the British officers amusements some of which were fraught with great importance to Dominie Frelinghausen a character of the story Messrs Houghton Mifflin & Co will publish the novel

The announcement that Joel Chandler Harris has retired from newspaper work in order to devote his whole time to story-making gives a special interest to his new book On the Wing of Occasions which is to appear early this fall The stories (one a novelette of 30,000 words on The Kidnapping of President Lincoln) all deal with unwritten history of Civil war times, without any actual fighting but introducing many details of the Confederate secret service The volume is perhaps chiefly notable in adding another irresistible character to those imperishable figures like Uncle Remus and 'Aunt Minervy Ann which Mr Harris has already given us Mr Billy Sanders the old Georgia countryman who goes to kidnap the president has a supply of funny stories which rivals Lincoln's own and his shrewd homely humor is most characteristic Doubleday, Page & Co publishers

"A Woman Tenderfoot" is the title of a forthcoming book by Grace Gallatin Seton Thompson wife of the famous artist author and lecturer who has been making us all acquainted with his wild animal friends of late years Mrs Thompson roughed it with her husband during the trips when he gathered the material for his Wild Animals I Have Known and other books Her narrative is full of outdoor interest and entertainment, and women who go camping will find a fund of really valuable advice in the counsels regarding dress cooking and all such matters which she gives from her experience Doubleday Page & Co publishers.

The first and it may be prophesied the last word on the subject of the Boer war is said by Captain A T Mahan in his new work, The War in South Africa While others have been reading superficial accounts of the progress of the battles sieges bloody events of this feature of our modern history Captain Mahan in a characteristic manner has been studying the prime causes which brought about this crisis The result is that his conclusions have the permanent value which gave his earliest works—Gulf and Inland Waters Influence of Sea Power Upon History "Life of Farragut" etc—so great and so deserved a success The book it may be added, contains a multitude of pictures by the best modern artists remarkable for the vivid interest of the subjects selected The illustrations are so complete and so numerous that they present a parallel panoramic history of the events described It will be published by P. F. Collier & Son

"The History of the Higher Criticism of the New Testament, by Henry S Nash author of "The Genesis of the Social Conscience" "Ethics and Revelation" etc, has just been published by The Macmillan company The aim of the book is to show how the higher criticism has become a necessity and how the necessity has brought an inspiration The first part of the book starts with a brief statement of the nature and method of the divine self-revelation showing that the Holy Scriptures if they are to be interpreted from within, must be studied in the historical spirit. It then follows the movements of the Church's life which resulted in overlaying the historical aspect of revelation with a deep deposit of dogma. Next it shows how the Bible, breaking away from the tutelage of an infallible church, and coming out into the free open life of the modern world subjected itself to the risks and losses of criticism in order to be taken in its own sense Criticism is thus seen to be a divine necessity laid upon the churches The second part traces in outline the movements of criticism since 1750 and shows how far the obligation of criticism has been fulfilled.

On a late Sunday morning Clint Morrison was drinking his coffee and reading the paper, when his eye lit on the announcement of the excursion to Point Sublime over the new road. He made a note of it and when he got back to his lodgings he went to the telephone and asked central for 725-a. He never asked for that number without a little jump of his heart, such as a fellow experiences when he sees the desire of his heart ride by in a carriage, or when he finds a letter by his plate in the morning, addressed in her familiar handwriting.

At 725-a the ring was answered by the young lady herself, dressed for church and very charming. This is the conversation Central heard:

"Is this 725-a?"

"Yes."

"Oh, it's you, Margaret. How are you after the blow-out?"

"Very trim—but is it really you—are you up?"

"Now be good, or I won't invite you after all. Of course I'm up. Have been for the last—"

"Five minutes—. It had been longer you would have been around to take me to church."

"Well, it is about—five minutes, but if you'll wait that much longer I'll be ready."

"No, thank you. I don't want any hasty toilet to go to church with me. Besides, I've got somebody else."

"Oh then perhaps he will take you to Point Sublime this afternoon?"

"Perhaps he will if I ask him."

"But supposing I ask you?"

"I should accept with pleasure—but how are you going? Shall I put on my heavy boots and bring my alpenstock?"

"You may if you want to, but they will hardly be needed on the train."

"Oh, you mean the new road. Won't it be fun? Now what time should you say we were to start?"

"I'll call a quarter to three."

"All right, I'll be ready. Good bye."

"Good bye."

So it was arranged and Central disconnected the lines with a sigh.

At a quarter to three Clint was before the house where dwelt the desire of his heart, with a smart trap. He held the whip just so, and waited for her to appear. She was prompt, and charming again. A few words of greeting and banter, and they were whirling down to the station. On their way there they passed scores of people evidently bent upon the same destination, and when they turned down Cascade avenue, they saw lines of black coats and gay gowns winding their way to the train which stood in waiting, and already crowded.

"Why, Clint," said the desire of his heart, "we are way too late. We can't get a seat in that train."

"You do not object to standing do you?" he asked, seriously. "Must you really go in a seat to the sublime Point Sublime? Besides," he added, laughing, "if you get tired, you can lean on your alpenstock oh, didn't you bring it?"

By that time they were drawn up to the platform. Clint sprang out, assisted her, and the trap was given over to a man who was there waiting for it. They made their way to the train. Already people were crowded on the platforms and standing in the car aisles; already disappointed ones were retracing their steps to wait for another day. But Clint and his young lady walked toward the train without hesitation, for Clint knew what he was about, and the young lady knew him well enough to go with him confidently, wherever he led with assurance. They mounted the platform of the chair car and made their way past the standing people, and when they approached two choice seats, two young men arose immediately, and Clint and his companion seated themselves leisurely. It is thus that Clint Morrison does things.

"You take the seat next to the window," he said, "the view is fine over the plains. Probably you will want to change seats with me when we come to the ragged edges, however," he added.

"Is the view really so fine?" she asked, ignoring his taunt. "I'm sorry I did not bring my kodak."

"You are the only one in the car who hasn't got one," he said. And to be sure, it might have been a regiment; each member with his little black knapsack.

You haven't been? Well, well, why not? Are you an invalid chained to your bed? Then break the chain for once and be carried to the train that will take you to Point Sublime. If it kills you, why then it will be a glorious time to die. Are you blind? Then suffer yourself to be led to the train that you may go with it to Point Sublime. It will be something to hear the exclamations of awe, of wonder, of delight, or to hear the low, quick breathing of one who feels, that cannot put his sensations into words. The others really cannot either, you know, but it is something to hear those commonplace exclamations uttered with a more sincere inflection than generally accompanies them. It is something to be in the atmosphere of the great admiration which Point Sublime excites, and if ever you came near to beholding the wonders of creation, it will be then. Or is it that you cannot spare the 50 cents? Out upon you—go peddle five-cent sacks for the [illegible] until you have the price. You will bless the day of your vendorship, when you gaze upon the views from Point Sublime. Even for the lame, the halt, the blind and moneyless, there is no excuse. For you, who, with stout legs, good eyes and sound body, with a tiny jingle in your pocket, have got none, positive disgrace attaches to your sluggard interest in the wonders which lie within your reach.

The train, four coaches, and two engines, mammoth mountain climbers, gathers together its strength and makes for the nearest point at which the mountains can be reached. A fertile valley leads to the mouth of Bear Creek canon, and up this the train winds its way past harvest fields and hay stacks. Before the mountains are reached the city left behind is far below as well.

Here is the mouth of Bear Creek canon, and the train cleverly twists itself into it, darts across it on lofty bridge work, and is out again on the other side before it has had time to bite; but there was time, in crossing the bridge which creaked and groaned beneath the weight of the train, to get a view up shady glades of the canyon. A hundred kodaks are leveled at it, a hundred buttons are pressed, but the results will be mere black and white affairs, some crooked, some blurred, some foggy, and some a blank. The view you get is a mass of color, figured with picturesque rocks, dotted with trees in fancy dress attire, and threaded by a silver stream. It is the vision of a wild primeval chasm, where Nature reigns unmolested and where deer pick their way, unhurt. By the way, have you heard that a deer was seen skipping across the canon just the other day?

When the train emerges from the mouth of the canon, it begins the wonderful ascent of the mountain side, clinging to it above steep slopes, which are higher than they seem. Higher and higher, until the slopes grow into ugly precipices, and in places great trestles are built because the mountain side afforded no foothold to the train. Broadmoor lies below, its tiny lake glistening in the afternoon light, and its miniature houses looking like the abodes of dwarfs; and then the brakeman calls out "Point Sublime," the train winds around into North Cheyenne canon, a terrifying glimpse of rocky depths makes the heart beat quick, timid ones catch their breath and look away, and then the train stops.

"Oh," gasped Margaret, "did you see down there, Clint?"

"I think I could see almost to the bottom," he replied, "although one should really have a glass."

Again the train starts on and picks its way up the canyon gingerly, but courageously, with ever a deep pulling and a strong pull. Along fearsome edges over yawning gulches by protesting bridges, around quick curves, and now and then, pursued by all these terrors, dodging into the friendly shelter of a tunnel, where the eyes can rest and the heart take heart again.

But Margaret never left her window seat, she did not turn her eyes once away from the ever changing picture in the window frame, and when "End of the track" was called by the brakeman, she said "Must we stop here?" much as a child might have said it.

At End of the Track they left the car and posed with the rest of the passengers for an ardent photographer who was taking squints from under his black cloth at the whole train; but when they went back again, they found their seats occupied by other passengers who had stood up all the way from town. They had anticipated the exodus from the train at the destination and had taken advantage of it to get seats for themselves on the return journey. Clint expostulated politely, but the others maintained that possession was nine points in the law, and anyway, they had as much right to the seats as he did. So there was nothing to do but to stand on the platform, and they proceeded to find a place on what was to be the stage for one of the most annoying little farces in all the history of Clint Morrison's checkered love affairs.

Before the train started the return trip, the platforms of the coaches were crowded with a miscellaneous assortment of humanity, most of the people, however, being in a jolly humor, and not at all offended by the elbowing of others for room. With elaborate and officious precaution the brakey prepared the train for the long slide; air brakes and hand brakes were set, and with an excruciating squeak of the wheels, protesting against the brakes, the train started. Never a puff came from the locomotive on that downward trip. The attraction of gravitation was the motive power, and all the force of the engine was turned to keeping an iron grip on the safety brakes.

On the platform with Clint and his companion were several smart young people, who kept each other in continual laughter by a series of loud jokes. Every word said by one of them would become the theme of a rival joker; every point of interest passed would be spoken of in extravagant terms of praise; every movement of the ever watchful brakey would be commented upon facetiously.

"Look out, brakey, you will smash your head," one sang out as that person hung far out from the platform steps to inspect the trucks.

"You mean he'll smash yours," retorted another, and the crowd guffawed appreciatively at this specimen of humor, and the brakey brandished his club in mock savageness. Clint and his companion looked at each other, and took much satisfaction in the reflection that they were above smiling at such rabble buffoonery.

They did smile, however, a moment later when the train slid into the blackness of the first tunnel. There was sudden silence on the platform, and then suddenly a half suppressed whisper was heard by every one. It was a whisper from one of the gum-chewing girls who had been contributing to the hilarity, and the words which set the platform afire with laughter, were:

"Ed, stop that! What do you mean?"

The laughter was still going on when the train emerged into daylight, and there was little doubt in any one's mind as to what had happened in the dark. One or two of the girls looked up into their escort's faces with a mischievous [illegible] behave when a similar opportunity presented itself, while the girl whose face showed the most confusion tried to cover her embarrassment by demanding of one of the boys near her if he thought he was her father.

"You must think you're my dad," she said, whereat there was more laughing.

An important young woman in a red flannel shirt waist and a very high starched collar stood near Clint, and was making herself very attractive to a young man who was evidently not of the party, but whom she must have known previously. Her manner was so vulgar to Clint, that he turned and devoted himself to his companion, trying to detract her notice from the highly objectionable spectacle of a girl courting a young man. He felt very tender toward Margaret, who was the acme of refinement, and perhaps it was only natural that, when another tunnel came into sight around a bend, a sudden thought should dare to come into his mind. The train was going at a fair rate, and when it rounded the curve the passengers on the platform were somewhat shifted in their positions, and the next moment the train plunged into the darkness.

Of course Clint should have known better; but that thought had dared to come into his mind, and there it stayed. Everything was quiet, the passengers were listening with all their ears, and when the daring thought obtained complete mastery, Clint leaned over slightly toward Margaret and took her hand. The hand lay calmly in his, never attempting a withdrawal. This urged him further, and then—

And then some one lit a cigar. The match flared up and there was Clint, to the immense delight of the spectators, pressing his lips to the brow of the girl in the red shirt waist.

He caught a glimpse of red and jumped back as if he had been burned. The match went out, and only the glow of the cigar remained—and the demoniac laughter which, to him, was like the cries of a mad populace, clamoring for his downfall. The thought of Margaret sent the fire to his cheeks. Did she see? What was she thinking? How would she look when the train left the tunnel?

The next moment the train did leave the tunnel, but Clint did not have the courage to look at her. He knew not where to look, and all the while a subdued snickering kept up a tantalizing accompaniment to his thoughts.

When the train reached Inspiration Point, and those standing on the platform could see the awful precipice pitching away almost from under their feet, there was a little catching of breath on the part of all the feminine element, at least, and Clint felt a slight clutch on his arm. This gave him courage, and he looked at her for the first time, but she refused to meet his glance, and instantly removed her hand. The train wound around the curve and began the descent along the mountain side, against which the blue plains seemed to surge as the blue billows of a sea. Far out over the flat expanse one could see a column of smoke—it might have been coming from the funnel of an ocean liner, but was from the engine of a continental express. All this Clint saw vaguely, but it had no imaginary meaning to him. He knew nothing of his surroundings, excepting once when he caught the eye of the girl in the red shirt waist, and then he was so cognizant of them that he could have sworn aloud.

At the station the trap was waiting, and he helped Margaret up to the seat, and mounted beside her. The long drive home was made without a word spoken between them. Just before they reached the house, however, she began to speak in the straightforward, matter of fact way common to her.

"Clint," she said. He looked at her quickly, but blushed to the ears when he met her eyes. She did not hesitate. "Do you know why I am offended? It is because I know that you meant that action for me."

"Oh," he cried, "you know then that it was a wretched mistake!"

"Of course I do," she replied, "but I should have been just as much displeased if you had made no mistake. Your action was ungentlemanly, mistake, or no mistake."

"I know it," he exclaimed eagerly. "I am heartily ashamed of myself. Will you forgive me?"

They had now reached the house, and he had stopped before the door. He was out in a minute, assisting her.

"You didn't answer my question," he reminded her, as she started for the door.

"You foolish boy," she said, and then quite abruptly, "Wasn't it a lovely trip?"

He mounted the trap with a joyful bound, and drove away. He held the whip just so.

Since the visit of the famous rough rider I suppose that "Tales of Teddie" are about the most interesting thing that a person can put in Tales of the Town. It was on the trip to Greeley that I overheard the flattest thing that ever happened. I thought that some of the fellows would collapse. Just as we were leaving the platform a local dignitary rushed to the colonel and said, "Colonel, here is an old friend of yours, Major Blank from New York."

In appearance the major was a good make-up for "Joey Bagstock, be gad, sir," and it is evident there was something wrong about his having been an old friend of the great man. This much is certain, that he had not had a good look at him that day. The colonel extended his hand and said, cordially:

"How do you do, Major?"

"What is the name?" said the major calmly.

One of those calms out of which you can cut great chunks without doing any damage, came over the little crowd, and Roosevelt seemed to enjoy it. I actually felt sorry for the major when the colonel said pleasantly, "Roosevelt is my name."

Trooper Sherm Bell is a character that one must know to appreciate. In some of his writings Roosevelt speaks of him at San Juan hill as the "man with the megaphone voice." I do not know that our charge up Bull hill is going to be quite so famous—very infamous just now—but Sherm was there and the megaphone was in good shape. This brings me to a good story about Sherm. A lady told me not long ago about seeing Roosevelt in company with his Rough Riders during the campaign for governor two years ago. His train had dropped down from New York across the border into Pennsylvania and was standing at a small station. A joker in the crowd let drop the remark that Roosevelt would not get a single vote in that town. He instantly "got a rise" out of one of the Rough Riders who was ready to bet any old thing that it was a lie, and still further offered to lick the speaker and everybody in the blamed town. He was only mollified when the joke was explained. I told the lady that it was dollars to doughnuts that I knew the aforesaid Rough Rider. A few days after I met Bell and asked him if he remembered the incident, and he confessed that he was the fellow. Roosevelt seems to think a good deal of Bell, and offered to do something handsome for him if he would stay in the east. I doubt, however, if any political office he could have given him would have been as good as he has right now with the Independence T. & M. Co.

We had been up until after 1 o'clock the night we came out of Cripple Creek expecting to be blown sky high—that is, some of them were. I have been through Bull hill excitements before. By 5 o'clock the next morning the train was waiting in South Park when some bugler with the heart of a fiend blew the reveille. There were groans and curses and grunts all the way down the aisle of that newspaper sleeper. After we got up Bell told me of one of the rich fellows in the Rough Rider regiment who expressed my sentiments exactly. The fellow had been used all his life to sleeping just as long as he pleased, but of course he had to get up with the rest when the bugle sounded. He declared that when he got home he was going to hire a bugler to sound reveille twice some morning. The first time he would roll over and go to sleep again. The second time he would get up and shoot the bugler.

"I have never believed in women mixing up in politics," said a lady friend of mine to me the other day, "but the worst display of ignorance on the subject I think I have ever noticed among women came to my attention at the opera house the day of the Roosevelt celebration. I was leaving the opera house with a friend after the speaking was over, and just ahead of us, going out, were two quite prominent society ladies of the city. They were speaking of Roosevelt and one said: 'I like Governor Roosevelt very much, don't you?' to which the other replied: 'Oh, yes, very much; but he isn't governor yet, you know; but he will be soon.'"

At about 3 o'clock one morning last week, one of a company of young men whose tastes keep them up late at night was going from the restaurant to his room in a bachelor's lodging house, in the heart of the city, when his attention was attracted by three men standing in the middle of the street and looking up into the sky towards the east. His eyes followed the direction of their gaze and he noticed a remarkable celestial phenomenon. Low in the eastern sky was a particularly large and brilliant light. It resembled very much an electric light of the size of an arc lamp and the young man glanced at some lights far down the street and back at the light in the heavens, and was struck with the similarity. He joined the others in the street and asked them what they thought it was. A hackman who was in the crowd said he had been watching it for some time and it had been moving up and down in a peculiar manner. Two policemen who were watching it with the hackmen agreed that it was something beyond their comprehension, and after looking at it for some time each went his way. The young man first referred to went up to his lodgings and found his two companions just ready to go to bed. He told them about the strange light and persuaded them to go down onto the street and look at it.

They went down and stood gazing at the light for some time and all were impressed with the mystery. What struck them most forcibly was the size and brilliancy of it. The first young man called their attention to the similarity between this light and the street lamps far down the street, and they all agreed that it was remarkable.

Now these young fellows are of a scientific turn of mind, and are well known in the city as rational beings possibly above the average man in intellectual attainments, and they tried to reason out the peculiar phenomenon. Finally one ventured the remark that possibly Tesla had returned to town unexpectedly and was experimenting at his station east of the city. The senior member of the crowd happened to remember that he had read, in the morning paper, of experiments in wireless telegraphy, somewhere, where kites had been used to raise the verticals, and he suggested that probably Tesla had an illumination at the end of his kite to locate it in the night. This aroused the scientific interest in each of the others and it was soon decided to investigate the mysterious light.

The three young men set out at a brisk pace down Pike's Peak avenue toward the Santa Fe tracks, and in order not to lose sight of the light and to see it when it dropped, if it did drop, they took the middle of the street. As they drew near the Santa Fe tracks they appeared to be gaining on the light and started up a brisker pace. When the tracks were reached, they were sure that Tesla was at work, as the light seemed to be stationary over a place just behind the deaf and blind institute, so they decided to go on and see the thing out, saying that when they came up to Tesla they would say to him: "O Tesla! We have seen thy star in the east and have come to learn of thee." Laboriously they plodded up the hospital hill and through the sand on past the hospital and blind institute. Then they began to look for signs of Tesla's station, none knowing exactly where it was located. With eyes now fixed on the light and now roaming around trying to find Tesla at work they continued to a point about half way between the hospital and the Printers' home before one of them ventured to suggest that they didn't appear to have gained very much on the light. They stopped and began to look at each other and to feel sheepish. It was evidently as far away from them then as it was when they stood at the corner of Pike's Peak avenue and Tejon street.

Our heroes disliked to give up the idea that it was Tesla at work, but they had to admit that the light was now far beyond Tesla's station and reluctantly they turned around and started back. With less elastic step and with a faint idea that they had been fooled, they slowly wended their way back to town, occasionally glancing back at the light in the hope that something would happen to prove that they had not been. However nothing happened and as the three young fellows turned into bed at their lodgings they confessed to each other that they must have been chasing the Morning Star, and each swore a solemn oath never again to endeavor to fathom the mysteries of the heavens. They tried to keep their adventure quiet, but even at such an early hour in the morning it is difficult for a person to hide his movements, and the story got out.

**Profits Made in the Slave-Trade.**

The cost of the slave ship—the amount of the capital required—is an important matter. The story of the Baltimore schooner, "Napoleon," is remarkable from this point of view. She measured but ninety tons. She made a number of successful voyages—but the facts in one will suffice. In 18[illegible] she took on a cargo composed of young negroes of the Kassous, the Fi and Shebro Bulloms nations—fierce young fighters; every one. Of these, she landed 350. They cost $16 each, and sold for $360 each. With all expenses out, including a present of $5000 to her surgeon, Richard Drake, whose knowledge of the coast about Matanzas enabled her to dodge a British cruiser, she cleared more than $100,000. And yet $5,000 would have been considered an enormous price for a little schooner like that in those days. In each voyage she paid about $20 net profit on each dollar of the cost of construction.—(From the "Slave-trade in America" by John R. Spears, in the October Scribner's.)


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For cold snaps by ordering a supply of COAL. Get the best—it is the cheapest. By best and cheapest we mean any of the following brands:

**Carlton, Danville and Williamsville**

It is a home product, carefully mined and prepared. For Furnaces, Heaters, Grates and Ranges. No soot, black smoke or dirt and runs low in ashes.

For sale by all regular dealers or by the producers,

**The Pike's Peak Consolidated Coal Co.**
112 East Pike's Peak Avenue.
TELEPHONE 230.
Best screened lump, $3 per ton

In this age of improvement there is one thing that is hard to improve. It is the foundation of the great annual sales of

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## House Furnishing Business

### FOUR REASONS

1. To furniture for sale that is not reliable.
2. To get the right furniture here and show it plentifully.
3. To utilize our entire resources to sell the furniture cheaply.
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Four important items to be considered by purchasers in making their purchases:

Our assortment will be found always complete in lines demanded by consumers.

Our styles will always be found newest and most desirable.

Our qualities will always be found thoroughly reliable.

Our prices will be absolutely as low, if not lower, than quoted elsewhere.


# FIRST NATIONAL BANK

OF COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.

Report of the condition as made to the Comptroller of the Currency, Sept. 5, 1900.

RESOURCES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Loans and Discounts | | $2,103,352.81 |
| U. S. Bonds to secure circulation | | 100,000.00 |
| Real Estate | | 6,500.00 |
| Due from U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent fund) | | 5,000.00 |
| Bonds and Warrants | | 357,925.53 |
| Due from Banks | $1,304,830.67 | |
| Cash | [illegible],678.23 | |
| | | 1,841,508.89 |
| Total | | $4,414,287.06 |

LIABILITIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital Stock | $ 100,000.00 |
| Surplus and Undivided Profits | 243,084.48 |
| Circulation | 99,200.00 |
| Deposits | 3,972,092.58 |
| Total | $4,414,287.06 |

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

J. A. HAYES, President. A. SUTTON, Cashier. A. H. [illegible]T, Asst. Cash'r.
[illegible]VING HOWBERT, Vice President.
H. G. LUNT. JAS. F. BURNS. F. H. MORLEY. WM. A. OTIS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

# Exchange National Bank

Of Colorado Springs, Colorado.

As made to the Comptroller of the Currency, Sept. 5, 1900.

RESOURCES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Loans and Discounts | | $1,250,682.14 |
| United States Bonds | | 150,[illegible].00 |
| Due from U. S. Treasurer | | 5,000.00 |
| Bonds and Warrants | $ [illegible] | |
| Cash and Due from Banks | 1,[illegible],856.84 | [illegible] |
| | | $[illegible] |

LIABILITIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital Stock | $ 100,[illegible].00 |
| Surplus and Undivided Profits | 71,[illegible] |
| Circulation | [illegible] |
| Deposits | [illegible] 7,867.64 |
| | $[illegible] |

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

J. R. McKINNIE, Prest. [illegible] R. BARNES, Vice Prest. A. G. SHARP, Cashier.
WM. LENNOX. VERNER Z. REED. [illegible] C. TALBERT, Asst. Cash'r.
W. S. NICHOLS. E. W. GIDDINGS, JR. A. S. HOLBROOK. A. L. LAWTON.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

# THE EL PASO NATIONAL BANK

OF COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO

As made to the Comptroller of the Currency, Sept. 5, 1900.

RESOURCES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Loans and Discounts | | $ [illegible],792.96 |
| U. S. Bonds and Premium | | 156,[illegible] |
| Bonds and Warrants | | [illegible].96 |
| Furniture and Fixtures | | 8,000.00 |
| Due from Banks | $1,323,517.00 | |
| Due from U. S. Treasurer | 7,500.00 | |
| Cash in Vault | 290,280.72 | 1,681,297.72 |
| | | $2,744,972.34 |

LIABILITIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital Stock | $ 150,000.00 |
| Surplus and Undivided Profits | 17,619.99 |
| Circulation | 150,[illegible] |
| Deposits | 2,427,[illegible] |
| | $2,744,9[illegible] |

SHAREHOLDERS.

WM. S. JACKSON, President. C. H. WHITE, Ass't Cashier.
C. C. HEMMING, Cashier. C. L. HEMMING, Ass't Cashier.
O. L. Godfrey, H. M. Blackmer, Asa T. Jones, E. P. Shove, Sherwood Aldrich, Geo. Bernard, S. S. Bernard, G. C. Hemenway, Colorado Springs; B. F. Edwards, W. H. Thompson, J. C. Van Blarcom, St. Louis.

**Deposits, Large or Small, Received. Accounts Accepted on Favorable Terms.**


# Home Owning!

Is better than house renting. Enjoy the pleasures of a real home rather than occupy and help pay for the property of another. Call for loaning plans, with easy repayment, of THE ASSURANCE SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION. Borrowing to build may be the best thing you can do.

# A Few Snaps in Realty

A 11 room house on East Kiowa street, with all modern improvements. Nothing lacking in this place to make it one of the most charming homes in the city. The price is $10,000. A home in the prettiest part of Ivywild; 5 rooms and bath, electric lights and all modern improvements. The price on this is $4,000. A lovely 8-room house, with all modern improvements, good lawn and shade trees. This must be sold at once and the price is only $4,500. It is situated on Monument street between Weber and Wahsatch. Any of these are SNAPS, and if you are looking for a home, there is nothing in the city that offers better values for your money.

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17 E. Pike's Peak Ave.
General Agents Washington Life Insurance company. Surety Bonds. Loans. Largest Real Estate and Insurance Firm in the city.

# Windsor Hotel, Denver

offers more for the money than any other hotel in Colorado. Strictly first-class. Central location.

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Finest Turkish baths in the west. Write for special weekly rates and pocket guide to Denver and vicinity.

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Hoops Bros. Hardware Co. 21 North Tejon Street.

Henry LeB. Wills. Ellis L. Spackman.

## Henry LeB. Wills & Co

# REAL ESTATE INSURANCE.

NOTARY PUBLIC

Commissioner of Deeds for Pennsylvania and Massachusetts.

## HOUSES FOR RENT

FURNISHED.

| | |
|---|---|
| N. Tejon st., 11 rooms and bath | 250 |
| N. Weber st., 11 rooms and bath | 250 |
| N. Nevada ave., 16 rooms and baths | 200 |
| Broadmoor, 11 rooms and bath | 200 |
| N. Cascade ave., 12 rooms and bath | 150 |
| N. Tejon st., 10 rooms and bath | 135 |
| West View Place, 10 rooms and bath | 100 |
| E. Willamette ave., 10 rooms and bath | 100 |
| N. Nevada ave., 11 rooms and bath | 100.00 |
| N. Weber st., 5 rooms and bath | 45 |
| N. Tejon st., 7 rooms and bath | 50 |
| Cheyenne Canon Road, 7 rooms and bath | 35 |

UNFURNISHED.

| | |
|---|---|
| N. Cascade ave., 20 rooms and baths | 175 |
| N. Nevada ave., 12 rooms and bath | 125 |
| N. Cascade ave., 14 rooms and bath | 100 |
| West View Place, 10 rooms and bath | 65 |
| W. Bijou st., 7 rooms and bath | 40 |
| E. Willamette ave., 7 rooms and bath | 22 |
| Colorado ave., 5 rooms and bath | 20 |

STORES AND OFFICES

| | |
|---|---|
| Good cellar for storage, cist. in | 10 |
| Store room cor. Cascade and Kiowa | 75 |
| Large store room on Kiowa st. | 40 |
| Room in El Paso block. | |

FOR SALE

Property in all Parts of the City

HENRY LeB. WILLS & Co.

GAZETTE BUILDING

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# Remington Standard Typewriters

and others; Supplies of every kind for sale at

## Typewriter Exchange

After October 1st located at 22 North Tejon street. Phone 702-A.

**Smith Premiers Triumphant!**

This typewriter won THE GRAND PRIX (the Diploma of Honor—highest possible award) at the Paris exposition. Twenty of the leading machines of the world were in competition and the Smith Premier was given the International Jury's verdict "for general superiority of construction and efficiency at the highest rating." Our machine is eleven years old its so-called competitor is 26 years of age, yet our product is FIRST in the grandest exhibition of modern times. It means progressiveness as against indifference to modern ideas. It will pay you to investigate. I also buy, sell, rent, repair and exchange typewriters. Supplies for all machines.

**F. C. WRIGHT,**
[illegible] 17 N. [illegible]

# RANCH LANDS.

Great Bargains in Colorado and Wyoming

**C. E. WANTLAND**
1025 17th St., Denver.

# Dancing

Mrs. Waitbeck will conduct her classes in Dancing and Deportment in the Kinnikinnick this season, and they will meet as follows:

**Beginning, Ladies and Gentlemen.**
Wednesday evenings, commencing October 10, at 7:30 o'clock.

**Beginning, Children.**
Saturday afternoons, commencing October 13, at 2:30 o'clock.

**Advanced Children.**
Thursday afternoons, commencing October 11, at 4 o'clock.

**Advanced Dancing.**
Will be allowed after the evening classes.

For further information call at the Kinnikinnick during class hours, or at the Alamo hotel between 10 a. m. and 12:30 p. m.

# OMAHA

Great Rock Island Route

FINEST EQUIPMENT.
Best Dining Car Service.

# HISTORICAL PUEBLO

Written for The Gazette by Fitz-Mac.

ARTICLE NO. 1. ARTICLE NO. 1.

## Settlement of The Arkansas Valley.

A HUNDRED YEARS ago today what is now Pueblo county belonged about half to the kingdom of Spain and half to the then nondescript government of France.

The Arkansas river was the dividing line between the possessions.

Three years later the United States succeeded to the possessions of France by what is historically known as "the Louisiana purchase."

In 1822 Spain lost her dominion to the republic of Mexico, which had established her independence and Mexico in turn lost this northern country to the United States by conquest in 1848.

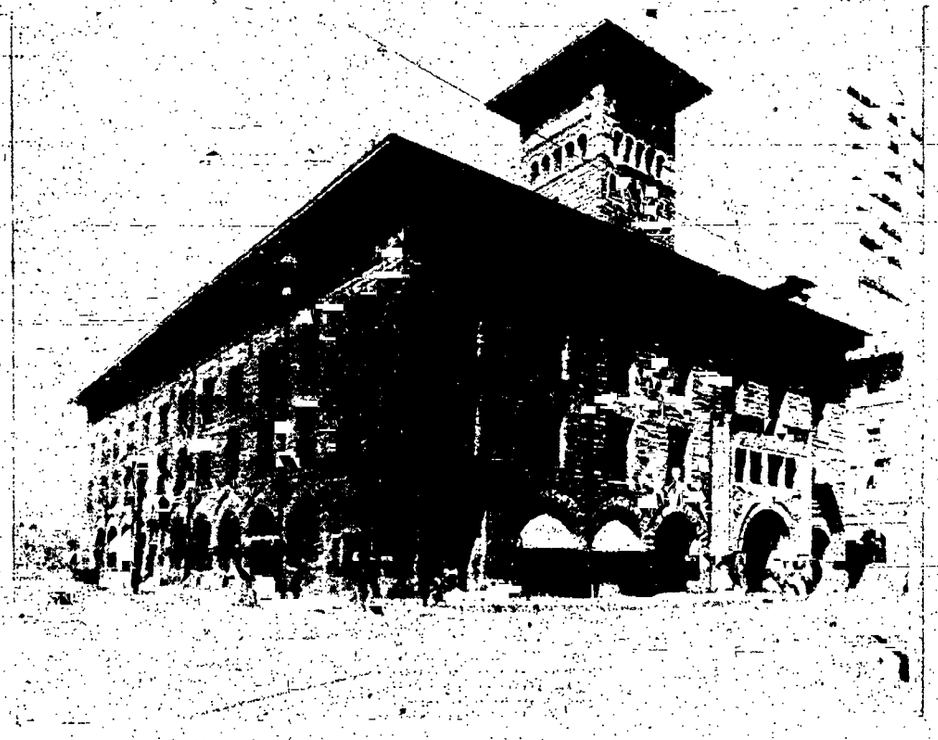
This may be called the beginning of the historical period of the region—that is to say the beginning of its industrial and political significance.

Since then its rise to importance has been wonderfully rapid. Probably nothing in the history of colonization so distant from the sea coast has ever equaled it in rapidity.

Both the French and the Spanish possessions have left some coloring of their national character upon the region, especially in the matter of geographical names which the Americans have had the sentiment and the taste to retain.

Speaking only of Colorado we have, in the old French domain, streams named the Fontaine-qui-Bouille, the Platte, the St. Vrain and the Cache-la-Poudre.

The French exploration had been very meager and of industrial occupation of the region by them there appears to have been none that was distinctly national—the French trappers who had been quite numerous early in the century, being really Canadian and Missouri French.



OPERA HOUSE PUEBLO.

But in the dominion of Spain it was quite otherwise. The exploration had been very complete, and the industrial development was probably considerable, relatively.

Following the bent of human vanity, among every race and in every period to magnify the difficulty and the importance of their own performances and to ignore or nullify those of their predecessors, the American explorers, and the colonizers who soon followed the explorers, have sought to magnify their personal importance by the impression that they came into a hitherto unknown and uninhabited land.

This is the rank—absurdity of bombastic vanity.

Unknown it was, likely enough, to them, untraveled, untread, interior people as they mostly were, knowing no language but their own, knowing little of the records of any modern people but their own and nursing an ignorant contempt of every performance in which they had not themselves had a hand. But long known and well explored and somewhat settled the Mexican domain had been by those whose business it was to know and explore it and whose interest it was to settle it. But the records were not readily accessible to this class of Americans, nor was the language of the records intelligible if they had been at hand.

Americans, till very lately, have always had a repugnance to all foreign languages—except the French—such a repugnance as we have today against the languages of China and Japan—and it is only within very recent years that the highly developed and beautiful languages of the Spanish has become tolerable to our national tastes. And we have paid the penalty of our ignorant contempt by remaining ignorant of many things it would have profited us to know as to this former Spanish domain into which we rushed as conquerors half a century ago. And the poor, brainless, mercenary scrubs who have essayed to write the history of Colorado since the American settlement, so far from seeking the truth, have manifested only an unscrupulous and mercenary anxiety to confirm the early American settlers in the ignorant assertion that they came to an unexplored wilderness of desert and mountains hitherto inhabited only by savage and blood-thirsty Indians.

As to the domain derived from Mexico, facts that give the lie to all the vain bombastic pretensions of the American settlers stared their contemptible historians in the face, but they were too lazy to investigate and too brainless to reflect.

One needs know but little of history to realize that the Spanish were the boldest explorers and colonizers the world has ever known—that their unexampled energies on this line of action were impelled by the two strongest motives that can influence humanity in the mass: greed of political glory and religious enthusiasm—that having positive and profitable knowledge of the rich mines of precious metals in the mountains north of Sant. Fe, a seat of colonial government, and near and easily accessible to the Arkansas valley, for two centuries preceding—that such a people would be moved by every incentive of curiosity, of personal gain, of colonial glory, of political advancement, of national patriotism and of religious enthusiasm to explore and occupy a national frontier, so easily accessible, so interesting and so full of great promise to a people who understood mining as no other people in the world then understood it, and so ready and bold to brave any danger and make any sacrifice of comfort to secure its opulent rewards—one has only to reflect on these conditions when he will find his reason logically entitled to infer that the region was not found by the Americans in any such unknown condition as their miserable, characterless scrubs of self-styled historians represent.

But we are not reduced to the necessity of inference merely in the matter; we have the indubitable fact that Lieutenant Pike (the American discoverer of Pike's Peak), and his force, a military exploring party sent out by the president of the United States in 1806, were promptly arrested as invaders by a Spanish military force, almost as soon as they had crossed the line that separated the old French dominion from the Spanish and that line was the Arkansas river.

This could not happen on an unexplored frontier.

The truth is that it was only our own frontier—the former French frontier—which had remained unexplored (relatively), and uninhabited. The whole of the Spanish frontier was, broadly speaking, as well known in 1806 by the people whose interest it was to know it, as it is today.

The early settlers of Colorado were probably not the first people in the history of mankind to assume that nothing was known because they did not happen to know it themselves. It is an assumption common to the untraveled and unread of every race and every period.

The Colorado portion at least in the Arkansas valley—of the old Spanish frontier had probably been very well explored and somewhat inhabited for a century and a half before it came under the dominion of the United States. The record proof of this it would be both expensive and difficult to produce. But the official record is not necessary to the proof. There is a kind of evidence accessible to all just as conclusive. It is this: the Spaniards have left a deep impress of their language on the topographical designations of the region. This can rarely happen suddenly under any circumstances, and can never happen suddenly on an interior frontier only sparsely inhabited. It is in its nature so very slow a process that after half a century of relatively populous occupation of the region by Americans who regard themselves as the brightest people in the world and the most definite thinkers, not half the minor topographical features of Colorado have today any settled name or designation.

Well, here is an indisputable fact of public notoriety—there is not today in Colorado south of the Arkansas a mountain range, a mountain peak of any prominence, a mountain pass, a brook—any stream constant enough in volume to support the life of fish—which does not possess a Spanish name. In some instances these have been translated into their English equivalent to accommodate our clumsy tongues.

In one instance known to all of us in Pueblo the name has been completely changed—the two prominent and beautiful volcanic cones—twins and quite detached from the main range—which we call "the Spanish peaks" (a melodious name) our Spanish predecessors themselves called "The Two Orphans"—los Dos Huerfanos.

We have in sight of us here in Pueblo the Sierra Sangre de Cristo (blood of Christ range), the Sierra Majada (Wet mountain range), the Sierra Cuerna Verde (Green Horn range) the Monte de las Vetas (mountain of the veins or veined mountain)—corrupted into la Veta. While beyond our local vision there are Sierra Blanca (White mountain), Monte Culebra (Snake mountain), the Sierra Raton and the Sierra de San Juan.

With the streams it is the same. The Purgatoire—which our cowboys corrupted into "The Picketwire," is French—so named by the French trappers probably—but there seems to be good reason to believe that Purgatoire is no more its original name than Picketwire, but that the Spanish knew it by the designation, Rio de las Animas. The other river of a somewhat (to us) similar name in the southwest they knew under the precise designation, Rio de las Animas Perdidas—river of the lost souls.

Pueblo itself is a Spanish word—with meaning (in this use of it) about the same as our word "settlement" for a neighborhood of frontier inhabitants, and it very properly designated the Mexican settlement of frontier families on and about the present site of our great and growing city of Pueblo.

There were unquestionably quite a number of such small pueblos or settlements found south of the Arkansas and north of the present New Mexico line when the Americans came into the country, and almost certainly there had been a good many more of them in previous generations—previous to the war of Mexican independence and for generations previous. Otherwise the geographical names mentioned could not have become fixed and definite in a region not officially and accurately surveyed and mapped.

It is very painful of course to confess that there could have been anybody in the country who knew anything, anybody but bloodthirsty savages—before our dear and glorious old "early settlers" arrived, but the truth seems to demand the humiliating admission. It seems clearly to demand the admission that at the time our immortal Declaration of Independence was signed this region was better known to civilized people than Ohio or Kentucky.

The truth of the matter is patent and beyond dispute; our Spanish predecessors had made a deep and abiding impression upon the whole region in Colorado south of the Arkansas—such a deep impression as could only be made by long and ultimate occupation.

And yet it is no doubt quite true that the number of Mexicans found inhabiting the country by the early American settlers of 1858 and succeeding years was small. No doubt it had been small since the period of Mexican independence, about 1822.

The reason for this is perfectly obvious to a reflecting mind. The same falling off in population occurred in Arizona during our civil war—it became almost deserted in spite of the fact that very rich gold fields had lately been discovered there.

The reason?

Why the reason was precisely the same as the reason that had produced the partial abandonment of this southern Colorado region during the war of Mexican independence—it was a remote and sparsely settled frontier district which the government, in the stress of the times, was unable to garrison and protect.

There has come to light in the last year or two (at least it has been so stated in the Colorado newspapers) a very suggestive fact in connection with the recent prospecting of the Sierra Blanca for gold. It has been stated as we recollect on so intelligent and responsible authority as ex-Chief Justice Hayt that in the higher altitudes of Sierra Blanca the remains of ancient and laboriously constructed roads or trails have been found which could have been of use only in mining—and apparently in mining on a considerable scale. The remains as we understand do not form a continuous line of road at present but are preserved only in spots where the character of the rock prevented their destruction by the elements and by human effort.

This fact, if a fact it prove to be, jibes with a well known episode in the history of early colonial New Mexico. The Spanish colonization of New Mexico began toward the close of the Sixteenth century—the formal act, April 30, 1598; long before the English settlement of our Atlantic coast.

Santa Fe was founded some years later, and in 1630 representation was made to the king of Spain in a petition to confer a bishopric on the province that the population was rapidly increasing, and that rich mines had been found (Bancroft's N. Mex.).

There were then "sixty thousand Christianized natives" in the region.

The town which we know today as Taos, and which the Spaniards called Fernandez de Taos, lies not far south of the Colorado border in New Mexico, west of the Sangre de Cristo range and east of the Rio Grande.

The inducement to the founding of the Spanish town was that near by—only a mile or two distant—was a large settlement of those half civilized Indians of New Mexico who built houses and lived together in communities, from which circumstance the Spanish invaders called them pueblo Indians. This community was called the Pueblo de Taos. It is within full sight of the Sierra Blanca, about 50 miles to the northward.

It is—as Americans have only recently learned—surrounded on all sides, within no greater distance than a day's travel, by good gold fields. This fact, in connection with the important inducement of the Indian labor on the spot to work the mines, was probably the incentive to the establishment of the Spanish town of Fernandez de Taos so near the ancient pueblo, for otherwise the district was unattractive, the elevation being 7,500 feet and the climate consequently bleak and unfavorable to agriculture.

It is a well-known historical fact that the pueblo Indians rose against the Spanish settlers of New Mexico about 1680 and after massacreing many of the more isolated and undefended settlements drove the whole of the remainder, together with the colonial government, back into old Mexoco in a body.

This insurrection began at Taos and the historical reason assigned for the rising was the cruel oppression of the Spaniards in compelling the pueblo Indians to work in the mines as slaves. It is a well-known fact of history that the Spaniards were not allowed to return to the country till the Indians had destroyed all the mines and obliterated as far as possible all trace of them; and then only on a compact that the mines should never be reopened. The Spaniards were too weak to venture upon the violation of this compact, and no decisive attempt to develop the mineral wealth of the territory was ever made till after the American conquest.

Fernandez de Taos appears to have been up to recent years about as populous a town as Santa Fe, the capital, though the latter had always been both the capital and the commercial metropolis of the Spanish colony. That Taos was a Spanish military post is very well known, but it seems not to have been generally suspected by Americans that it was the seat of the ancient mining industry of the Spanish invaders, and the traditions of the country mostly indicated the location of the lost mines of fabulous richness much to the southward. The richness of the mines was no doubt largely mythical or at any rate only relative to the general poverty of the country. But even mines of very moderate richness might be worked to a profit by slave labor, and there is good reason to believe the Spanish mining explorations extended further north than Sierra Blanca. The first placer discovery of importance made by Americans in 1859 on Clear creek, just west of Denver and close to the present town of Idaho Springs, was called Spanish Bar because of the evidence of ancient Spanish operations on the ground. And these were indeed very rich placers. This work had probably been done prior to the year 1800 prior to the transfer back to France from Spain of the vast country subsequently embraced in our "Louisiana Purchase." This probability is supported by two reasons—Spain then had title to the country north of the Arkansas and after its re-cession to France it was very soon purchased by the United States, and Spain was always careful to avoid all cause of conflict with our government and would not knowingly have permitted her colonial subjects of New Mexico to trespass on our territory. It is likely therefore that the Spanish mining operations on Clear creek were not abandoned because of the Indians but by order of their own government to avoid conflict with the United States.

That the whole matter might soon pass out of public memory is not surprising in view of the fierce revolution against the dominion of Spain soon inaugurated by Mexico. The tendency of all wars, and especially all civil wars, is to draw all elements of strength from the circumference toward the center and to abandon to their fate frontiers that require a disproportionate military strength to hold. It is a necessity of the situation. We had to do it ourselves during our civil war.

From all the circumstances cited it appears therefore reasonably certain that in its main outlines nearly the whole region now embraced in Colorado was as well known to the Mexicans 100 years ago or more as it is known to Americans today.

Nothing happens without an adequate cause and the fixity of Spanish names on the country south of the Arkansas is a result that required a long continuing cause and therefore a long and somewhat intimate occupation of the country. And the conclusion is irresistible that the population of civilized trappers and Indian traders and scattered agricultural and pastoral population which the American army found in possession of the region in 1846 was a second influx after a period of more or less complete abandonment.

The difficulty—and the enormous expense of tracing the history of the first Spanish explorations and settlement by record throws the cursory historian of necessity back upon deduction, inference, for the causes of results that are obvious and indisputable; the human tendency, before mentioned, of each tide of adventurers to magnify the importance of their own achievements and ignore or belittle those of their predecessors—a tendency just as strong, no doubt, in Mexican nature as in American—places the early history of Colorado—a most interesting research in all probability—under a cloud.

No respectable history of Colorado has ever been written. The contemptible jumbles of biographical sketches, sickly fiction, with pointless personal anecdotes intended to illustrate frontier life and air the witless vanity of the editors were speculative ventures of mercenary publishing firms who hired newspaper scrubs, out of a job, to do the writing, from memory and from personal dictation of the pioneers who paid from $150 apiece to $300 to have their pictures printed in the books. As speculative ventures they were enormously profitable—far more profitable than honest respectable histories done by trained and capable minds can possibly be, the portraits alone (such a contemptible and nefarious scheme for trading on human vanity) bringing the publishers from $40,000 to $60,000, and the wretched and worthless books selling at three times the price a decent and honest history would fetch. They are worse than worthless. Not a date is given nor a fact stated in any of them that can be relied upon. They suffice only to bring their publishers, their writers and their patrons (their miserable portrait victims) into some sort of more or less enduring public contempt.

## From 1800 To 1857.

THE discovery of Pike's Peak was made by Lieutenant Zebulon Montgomery Pike in the fall of 1806 while exploring the "Louisiana Purchase" with a military escort, by direction of President Jefferson.

He came in sight of the great mountain af or near La Junta observe that the place had a designation then. This, however, was not the present town of La Junta (the junction), but the junction of the Rio de las Animas (the Purgatoire) with the Arkansas near the present town of Las Animas.

There appears to have been some sort of habitation and defensive structure there at the time though probably insignificant.

The natural route from Santa Fe to St. Louis followed the Purgatoire down from the Raton mountains and the Arkansas down from the Purgatoire, hence the junction of the two streams became, naturally, a more or less notable point. That the route had been followed to some slight extent by traders and adventurers between the old French and the older Spanish cities before Pike's time there does not seem to be any room to doubt.

Pike pushed up the Arkansas to the junction of the Fontaine-qui-Bouille (the present site of Pueblo), where he left most of his force, and with a few followers pushed up the Fountain to Cheyenne mountain, which he mistook for the great white peak seen from the distance several days before.

From Pike's time, or a little later, on to 1846 the country north and south of the Arkansas swarmed with an army of hunters and trappers in the employ of the great fur companies and with independent trappers and Indian traders.

Before the American army invaded the region in 1846 this business had become relatively unprofitable and dwindled to small dimensions but a considerable number of the adventurers—especially those of American blood—remained, and several of them became famous in the American development of the country and as heroes of Indian romance.

There had been a large number of trading posts in Colorado during this period of what we may call trapper sovereignty; although little appears of the fact in the self-glorifying records of early settlers of the gold-excitement era.

In the north, Louis Vasquez had a "fort"—Indian trading post—at the junction of Clear creek with the Platte, near the present site of Denver. This was established in 1832. Five miles farther down the Platte was Fort Sarpy, established about the same time. Fort Lancaster was ten miles below this—this was established by a Mr. Lupton and was known to our pioneers as Fort Lupton. Its adobe walls are still visible. At the junction of the Cache-la-Poudre with the Platte was the post established by Mr. St. Vrain in many relations a well known character of the trapper era—a French American of education and the person whose name is historically identified with the notorious Vigil-St. Vrain grant south of the Arkansas.

Some distance down the Platte from St. Vrain's the Bent brothers, so widely identified with the southern region had also a trading post and fort—making at least five centers of trade and defense in northern Colorado a generation before the gold excitement of 1859.

At some of these, certainly, and at all of them probably, there were more or less important attempts at agriculture. Natural hay was very likely harvested at all of them and at Fort Lupton the fruit and vegetables were such as to make the place seem a veritable paradise to early frontiersmen—merely a frontier paradise of course.

Along the Arkansas and south of it the conditions were similar. There was a chain of trading posts called forts, because they were built for defense as well as trade, along the Arkansas river from some now indefinite point above the present city of Pueblo down to the mouth of the Purgatoire at the mouths of the Fountain, the San Carlos, the Rio Huerfano, and the Rio de las Animas, or Purgatoire. A relatively great and important trade had grown up between these trading posts and the city of St. Louis; also between the latter city and Santa Fe. The old and famous "Santa Fe trail" in all its length was as well known to thousands of frontiersmen of the fur-gathering guild a generation before the period of the gold excitement as the road from Pueblo to Colorado Springs is known today.

So much for the self-glorification of the pioneers of the gold period in their awful and wonderful migration into an "unknown" and "uninhabited" region and their marvelous subjugation of it! So much for their wretched and misleading mercenary histories and the nasty immortality of their paid-for portraits.

The immortality of a book is sometimes only an immortality contempt.

Unknown? Uninhabited?

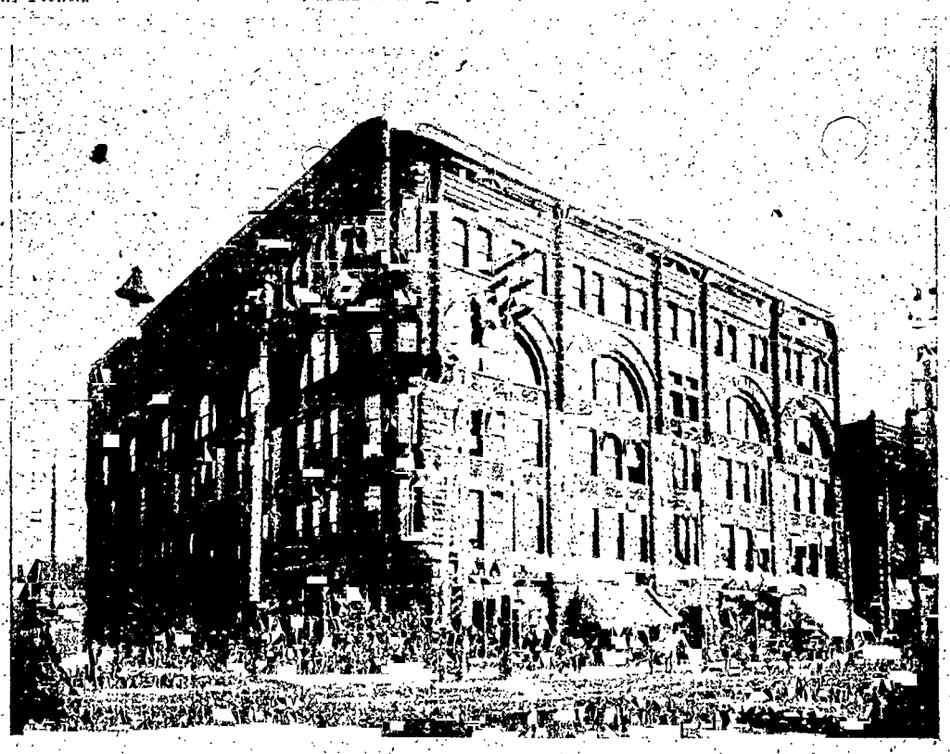
Pray reflect. Nearly a generation before the first tide of gold seekers sought "the Pike's Peak country" an immigration numbering tens of thousands had swarmed over "the northern route"—following the Platte from the Missouri, substantially on the present line of the Union Pacific railroad—to Oregon, incited, and to some extent aided by the government in order to hold the territory against the claims of Great Britain.

A little later—1846-7-8—fully fifty thousand Mormons had swarmed into Utah over the same route.

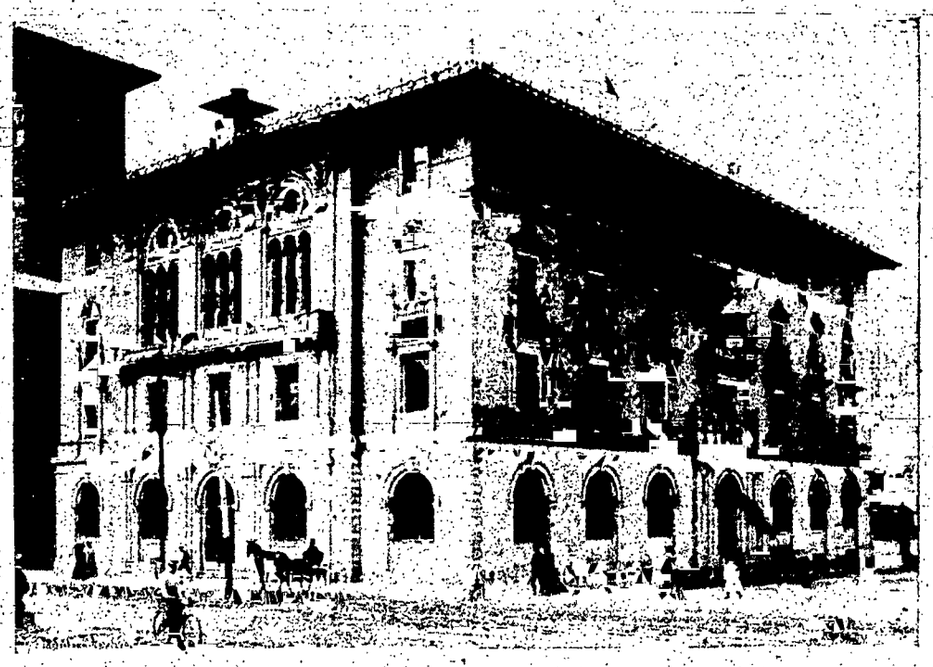
In 1846 the American army of invasion, with all an invading army's train of traders and adventurers, and accompanied by a great lot of Mormons whom the government was assisting to California to populate and hold the country with Americans, drifted westward over the Santa Fe trail for the conquest of New Mexico—and all of Colorado south of the Arkansas was then part of New Mexico.

This army took possession of course of all the trading posts on the Arkansas, including the pueblo of Nepesta.

UNION PASSENGER STATION PUEBLO.



THE CENTRAL BLOCK PUEBLO.



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BUILDING PUEBLO.

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(now Pueblo); swarmed over the Raton range and on to Santa Fe; over the Sangre de Cristo range, by La Veta pass into the great San Luis valley and on to Fernandez de Taos, then about as populous and prosperous as Santa Fe.

And yet our worthy early settlers of the gold era would have us think they crossed a trackless desert to a land hitherto as unknown as darkest Africa!

Fudge!—all humbug of self-glorifying, mercenary history; dictated or self-written biography, as witless and valueless as dishwater; immortalizing the vanity of well-meaning but simple pioneers by cheapest and most execrable of portraits at from $150 to $300 each—portraits that cost the cunning and contemptible publishers an average probably not exceeding four dollars each to produce.

A half-way honest, a half-way rational history of the settlement of Colorado under the gold excitement of 1858 and 1859 is yet to be written, and when it is written most of the immortals of the vapid and contemptible portrait "histories" will of course not be in it.

Why should they be? Why should such worthless and witless impertinence be repeated? It is simply sickening to read the reiterated biographical formulas of these honest but inconsequential "early settlers" who deprived themselves of well-earned obscurity and many little comforts of life to purchase a portrait and biography of themselves in this gallery of immortals these mercenary collections of historical nincompoops. They are all cast in one mold—"born of poor but honest parents—immigrated to Iowa at two years of age (presumably bringing his parents with him)—educated in the district school—self-made man in fullest sense of the word (and not ashamed to glorify his maker)—early developed great force of character and married Elizabeth Jane Crowley, third daughter of old Mr. and Mrs. Crowley, of Crowley's cross roads—started across the trackless desert with an ox team on hearing of the gold excitement in the Pike's Peak region, determined to carve out a career for himself and grow up with the country—upright citizen (always upright, it seems; all of them, sleeping or waking)—located the first farm on Adobe creek when his nearest neighbor was 17 miles distant—selected by the county commissioners to plough the furrow for the first road between Pumpkinville and Denver—brave in the face of constant danger from murderous Indians—always believed in Colorado—delegate to the convention that nominated Maguire for sheriff—never participated personally in a lynching, but arrived in Pueblo the day Rooney was hung by the mob on the big cottonwood—had the perspicacity to foresee that the place had a great destiny before it and determined immediately to identify himself with its future—swapped his team and wagon for a corner lot and opened a boarding house, etc., etc."

And this wearisome rot is dignified with the title of "history!"

It has been stated that between about 1820 and 1840 the Rocky Mountain region contained an army of 30,000 trappers, hunters and traders. This is likely enough, but we have no means of verifying the statement—nor of disproving.

Unquestionably several thousand were much of that time in the region now covered by Colorado and northern New Mexico. There was great profit in the fur trade and great charm for adventurous spirits in the hunting and trapping.

Not much, as to the settlements on the Arkansas, can be definitely asserted prior to 1830, but all known conditions support the inference that at a period long anterior to that it had been a scene of some population, probably small and pastoral in character and a rendezvous for Mexican mining prospectors and other adventurers exploring the country.

There was a natural reason why this should be the case while the Spaniards were working the gold placers of Clear Creek—it was on the direct line of communication between that mining camp and the cities of Fernandez de Taos and Santa Fe. It marked the natural route northward up the Fountain and offered a convenient point for refuge and rest.

The route from Taos to the Arkansas through Veta pass was no doubt better known and more traveled a hundred years ago than it is today. That section of Colorado east of the mountains and south of the Arkansas was the best grazing range in the west. Its advantages of climate and its scenic charms were together hardly to be matched anywhere along the great sierra. That a region so accessible from well established centers of settlement and offering so many inducements to the adventurous colonizers of early New Mexico had remained uninhabited for 200 years, while so bleak and inhospitable a region as Taos nearby had an energetic and adventurous population of considerable proportions all that time, is simply incredible without stronger proof than has been adduced.

Indians?

Well, the Indians were not always antagonistic and they were never worse here than about Taos. They were uncertain, to be sure, but for long periods at a time they were perfectly friendly.

It is probable enough that they were the cause of the abandonment of the region when the military protection had to be withdrawn—and between that event and the influx of the trappers time enough had elapsed to obliterate the evidences of the former habitation—everyone knows how quickly the mud houses of the Mexican peons will melt into the earth when abandoned to the elements. Most of the old trading posts along the river have thus melted and vanished, although they were much more substantially built than the Mexican plazas.

There is record of a fortified post at Adobe creek west of Pueblo, built by a Canadian Frenchman, with something of a pueblo or settlement about it of Mexicans and half-breeds. It has vanished—it had probably vanished before the Americans of the gold period arrived. Not even the position of the so-called Adobe creek is known, or which of the little streams it designated—which is not surprising as Adobe creek and Sand creek are a sort of generic instead of specific name in the region.

There was a post also at the mouth of the San Carlos six miles below Nepesta (present Pueblo) one and rather a famous one—at the mouth of the Huerfano and one at the mouth of the Purgatoire.

These were probably not all contemporary and not all of equal strength and importance. Most of them had risen during the period of trapper sovereignty.

Later, but prior to the American conquest, there were posts at Trinidad and on the Green Horn creek, 25 miles south of Pueblo.

Habitation, of course, was impossible at that time without means of defense against the always uncertain temper of the Indians and every defensive habitation was called a "fort" and from the nature of things more or less of a trading post. But several of them were in reality places of refuge in emergency for the dependent Mexican population surrounding them and engaged in pastoral and agricultural pursuits.

We must bear in mind that while the trappers were not history writers they were under the same temptation of human vanity as their successors, the gold pioneers of 1858-9, to make little of all that had foregone to exalt their own achievements.

They had no doubt found the region pretty completely deserted, but containing on their advent evidence of a considerable previous occupation.

In the same way—though not to anything like an extent so complete—the gold-seekers found the Arkansas valley deserted. The fur trade had gone to the dogs and a large part of the old army of hunters and trappers had vanished, but the old trading posts or the most important of them—remained and the Bents, who were wealthy, still carried on a valuable traffic with the Indians and had large herds of cattle along the river. They had built a strong post on the river near the present town of Las Animas, which was subsequently sold to the government for a military post and christened Fort Wise in honor of Gov. Wise of Virginia.

The record of these settlements and trading posts is so full of confusion and contradictions that any pretense to strict accuracy as to dates will not of course be set up in a mere historical sketch of this sort—the research required would be too expensive for a newspaper article.

As stated there is no reliable chronology or history of the section to be found—there is not even a plausible and connected story of the region in print as to the history of the region since the gold seekers immigration nor of any brief period of it. If such existed it would be an easy matter in an effort of this sort to summarize it for the pleasure of the cursory reader.

But certain facts, the historical accuracy of which in the main is beyond dispute enable us to draw conclusions that flatly refute the bombastic pretentions of the so-called first American settlers of the Arkansas valley.

For instance, we may assert with confidence that Pueblo and its immediate vicinity had a larger population in 1846 than it had in 1860. It was mainly an agricultural population and raised crops in the Arkansas bottoms by irrigation. The population was both Mexican and American. How numerous it was it is not possible now to assert, but we are entitled to conclude that it was a considerable settlement. The exigencies of the times required that it be considerable to insure safety against the Indians and provide labor.

There was a stockaded corral for the cattle in case of attack and an adobe fort of the frontier Mexican type to shelter the people in case of an Indian outbreak. While it appears not to have been a trading post in the same sense as the great posts of the Bent brothers down the river, it was a depot of certain supplies and there was some traffic with the Indians and independent trappers.

We are entitled to jump to this conclusion of the situation in 1846 by the fact that when the American army of invasion, following the Santa Fe trail westward reached the La Junta or that day at the mouth of the Purgatoire it halted before proceeding southward to rest and put its forces in order for the serious business of war. It had come from the Missouri on American soil, but at La Junta it had crossed the Arkansas and was in Mexican territory. The government, which was not acting on an impulse of passion and outraged patriotism as publicly pretended, but on a long-considered and deliberate purpose of territorial acquisition had enlisted a large number of the new sect of religious fanatics known as Mormons who had been driven by popular mobs out of their citadel—their "city of saints"—at Nauvoo, Ill., and harried and bullyragged over Iowa and Missouri because of the scandal of their polygamous cohabitation—the government had enlisted a great number of these under the promise to take their families with them to California to find the country which it had decided to possess.

The scandal of their religion had made them outcasts and wanderers, but they were Americans and they were glad to embrace the government's timely offer and escape from their tormentors.

There were many old people and women and children among them, and, as was to be expected, some of these had broken down under the hardships of the long journey across the plains and died and were buried by the way. When the legion reached La Junta many more of them were too weak and sick to continue southward.

These were all sent up the river to camp at Pueblo till Taos and Santa Fe and Albuquerque should be taken and the army be ready to proceed to the coast.

Bancroft states that there were of these 99 men, probably 20 women and about 40 children sent to Pueblo who passed the fall and winter of 1846-47 there.

Why were these invalids sent to Pueblo instead of being left in camp at La Junta till they recovered?

In the absence of any other explanation we are entitled to infer that it was because Pueblo was then the most populous place on the river, the place where the best protection from Indians could be secured for so large a number of defenseless people and where fresh vegetable food could be obtained.

After the surrender of Santa Fe a detachment of able-bodied enlisted men of their own religion was sent north to build shelter for them for the winter and according to Bancroft they built 18 houses of logs cut on the ground.

Several of them died during the winter and were buried here nine of the men and two children. There were also a couple of marriages among them during their sojourn and several births.

All this thirteen years before the never-so-heroic pilgrims of the gold immigration crossed the "trackless desert" and discovered this "unknown land."

But in truth the Pueblo of 1846 and previous days had almost vanished from the face of the earth before 1859. The Mormons had never proposed to settle in Colorado and the detachment invalided to Pueblo in the fall of 1846 joined their co-religionists in the Salt Lake colonization in 1847.

The army of conquest had brought a period of great but brief prosperity to all the settlements of New Mexico as a matter of course. All invading armies do that have money to spend and whose purpose is to conquer by conciliation and bribery rather than by bloodshed.

For the first time in their experience the New Mexicans found themselves able to sell anything they had for cash. The result was a short spasm of life and energy and hopefulness at great things under the new dominion. Then followed a long period of depression worse—at least worse by contrast—than before as the army withdrew leaving only a small force to garrison Santa Fe.

This was a hard period for the remote frontiers without protection and more than ever exposed to ill-will of the Indians.

The settlements along the Arkansas suffered continually and the puebla of Nepesta was entirely wiped out by an Indian massacre on Christmas day, 1854. Eighteen persons were slain and the buildings burned after being sacked by the savages.

The place seems not to have recovered after this calamity till the winter of 1859-60, when it was "located" by some of the Americans then swarming into the country on the tide of the gold excitement.

**The Land Grants.**

In the country south of the Arkansas and east of the mountains in Colorado there do not appear to have been any land grants taken up under the Spanish or republican governments of Mexico except the well-known Vigil-St. Vrain grant and the equally well-known Nolan grant—the latter covering about 50,000 acres and embracing all that part of the present city of Pueblo south of the Arkansas.

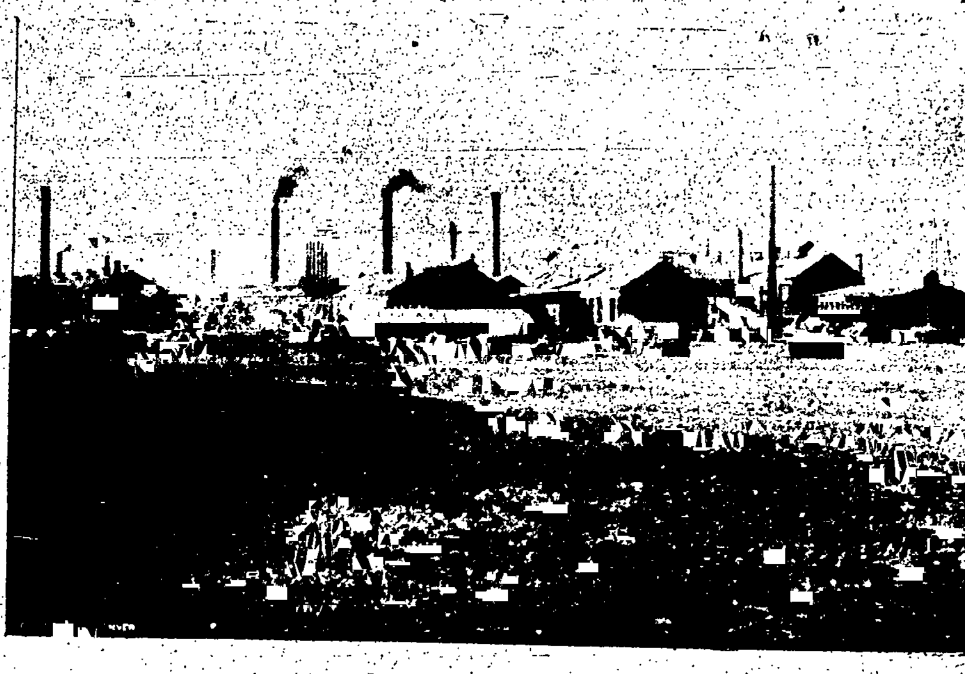
The notorious Las Animas grant, so-called, situated along the Arkansas about the present town of Las Animas, which was the subject of so violent and acrimonious scandal in public life in Colorado more than a quarter of a century ago, is understood to have been not a government grant nor a pretense of one but a sort of sub-grant—a purchase from the claimants of the Vigil-St. Vrain grant. This latter was a grant from the Mexican republic. It was held by our government, after long litigation, to have been a genuine grant in its inception but became tainted with fraud by the claim that it included nearly all the land from the New Mexico line north to the Arkansas river and along the Arkansas from the mouth of the San Carlos to the mouth of the Purgatoire—an area vastly greater than could be granted under the Mexican law. It was finally confirmed to the assigns of the grantees for 11 square leagues in body on the Huerfano and its minor tributaries about 25 miles south of Pueblo. It constitutes now a fine cattle ranch and belongs to the estate of the late distinguished Gen. Benj. F. Butler of Massachusetts. It was on this grant that the notorious and eccentric "Zan" Hicklin had his settlement or puebla from early days. He was an old-timer in the country when the American gold-seekers came, and appears to have had a thrifty home and made money furnishing supplies of grain to the garrison of Fort Massachusetts (later Fort Garland) over in the San Luis park west of the mountains, which was reached by a good wagon road through La Veta pass.

The Nolan grant extended along the Arkansas about 12 miles westward from the mouth of the San Carlos and in a southwest direction about 15 miles, and embraced a little less than 50,000 acres. South Pueblo is just about in the center of its northern boundary. The grant was purchased by the Colorado Fuel and Iron company and the town of South Pueblo was laid out upon the northern border of it—subsequently consolidated with the city of Pueblo.

When the county of Pueblo was created by the first general assembly of the territory of Colorado in 1861 it embraced all east of the Fremont county line to the Kansas border and south from the El Paso county line to the New Mexico border.

It is not our purpose to go into its history under the county and city organizations in this sketch, the purpose of which has been only to furnish a rapid and graphic view of the region as the pioneers of 1859 found it.

The splendid record of its development and wealth in the 40 years of its American settlement will form the subject of succeeding papers.



STEEL WORKS, PUEBLO.

THE PHILADELPHIA SMELTER FURNACE

# CLARK'S MAGNETIC WELL.

In the days of old people were healed by using certain waters containing medical properties and the same is true today, judging by the crowds to be seen at Clark's Sanitarium, where the wonderful magnetic well is located. It is here that thousands of people are yearly cured of rheumatism, kidney and other blood diseases.

This wonderful "magnetic" spring water comes from hundreds of feet in the ground, and one can only judge of its wonderful curative properties by trying for himself.

Many people who perhaps have given up hope of getting well would be doing a wise thing to write Mr. Clark at Pueblo for [illegible] and mineral spring. A free 'bus between the station and the hotel.

# Prominent Mining Stock Brokers of Pueblo.

The firm of Rittenhouse & Brown is perhaps as well known in Pueblo as any reliable mining stock brokerage concern in the United States.

Mr. E. T. Rittenhouse has been a practical mining stock broker ever since that business was opened up in Pueblo, and Mr. J. Will Brown has been connected with him from the start. They began business in January, 1899, and have been very successful in placing their customers on the right side of the market. The firm was the first exclusive mining stock brokerage concern to do business here. They were the first to establish direct communication with the Colorado Springs Mining Stock exchange by private leased wire. They both were actively interested in Modoc's early history, Mr. Rittenhouse being an active director in the company from its first appearance, and Mr. Brown being one of the organizers of the company and a director during its infancy and one of the former lessees in the development of the mine, which brought it into prominence.

When the mining stock business first started here there was very little done in regard to trading on the exchange from Pueblo, but the facilities for trading, which were first introduced by this firm, having quotations posted on a blackboard simultaneously with their appearance on the board at the exchange has created great interest, and now people are very generally interested and have made large investments. Like all pioneers in a new line and in new territory, the firm of Rittenhouse & Brown was soon followed by others.

# A Modern Hotel.

Perhaps the present age of improvement is shown more in the modern hotel of today as compared with the old fashioned structure of a few years ago.

In the west one feels the need of good hotel accommodations more than anything else and in Pueblo if the best is desired the Fariss hotel should be used.

There one gets not only the best the market affords but the treatment he receives makes him feel perfectly at home all the time.

The Fariss hotel was established in 1882 and has since been enlarged owing to the increased patronage which was due to the careful attention Mr. Fariss paid his guests.

The hotel is modern in every respect, having over 100 rooms heated by steam. Baths are on every floor and are very easy of access.

The many years Mr. Fariss has had in the hotel business make it possible to give every comfort possible to his guests.

The hotel is situated in the center of the business portion of Pueblo, thus making it convenient for commercial men or parties wishing to see the "Pittsburg of the West."

Free 'busses run between the hotel and the depot and street cars pass directly in front.

The charges at the Fariss hotel are reasonable, the daily rate being from $2 to $2.50; special rates by the week. Theatrical companies can secure special rates by writing in advance to Mr. Fariss.

First, last and always the Fariss hotel stands for the best and people visiting Pueblo will do well to stop there.

# Osteopathy a Success.

It is but a short time that the science of osteopathy has been known to the general public, but even now it is proving itself every day to be a success over the old way of treating disease by medicine. A few years ago it was thought that if a person did not fill himself with a great many different preparations from the apothecary's that he would not overcome his disease, and the consequence was that he made himself a great deal worse than before he had taken them. It has only been in the last few years that the physicians of the country have taken up the science of osteopathy with serious intent. A great many lives are lost every year by people who take an overdose of drugs and thereby ruin their constitution and eventually kill themselves.

The following article taken from a prominent paper of this state, will be found very interesting to many of the readers of the Gazette:

**To Whom It May Interest**

Our little girl, when 18 months old had never walked alone on account of a spontaneous dislocation of the hip. We called in an eminent physician of Pueblo who placed her in a plaster cast. After some weeks he advised her taken to a prominent physician in Chicago, who applied the brace. But to no effect. After returning home and being almost discouraged, feeling that our little girl was doomed to a life of a helpless cripple, we concluded to try osteopathy, and on September 23, called on Dr. H. G. DeTienne. Dr. DeTienne [illegible] the brace removed entirely, and upon three treatments each week, at the end of three (3) months, the child was able to walk without any assistance and in perfect health. We had to take her one more month to be certain of a cure, making four months in all.

It has now been six months since her first osteopathic treatment and not the slightest return of the dislocation has she had since the third month's treatment.

We consider this a marvelous cure. Osteopathy did what medical science utterly failed to do.

Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Duey,
212 Lake Avenue.
Pueblo, Colo., March, 1900.

## MR. L. W. SMITH

Mr. L. W. Smith was a member of the Pueblo Mining Stock exchange from its organization in 1895, having been a member of the Colorado Springs Mining Stock association for more than a year.

His offices are large and well appointed, having private wires both to Colorado Springs and Cripple Creek, thus giving his customers a chance to watch the fluctuations of the markets in those places.

There is no other man in the state better posted on the market's future than Mr. Smith, and his many years experience are of the greatest value to those seeking profitable investments in mining stocks.

**American Leadership.**

The native American is certainly, for the moment, the natural leader here on [illegible] says Hon. Holliday Clark born in the October Atlantic. He has had the advantage of two centuries of prosperity. He has always had the instinct of management, as is shown in his clever direction of his own individual activities and in the exploitation of natural resources. And the immigrant is, for the moment, the natural follower. He comes here with habits of obedience, respect for law, for authority, and for fuller knowledge than his own. These qualities have been drilled into him through life in long-settled communities, already in the grade of social organization to which our own country is soon to come. The office of follower is the immigrant's best beginning, coming here as he does with nothing of his own but the power of service and the desire for improvement; and it is our best help. No permanent race line need be drawn in consequence between leaders and followers. It is a matter of fitness only, and when the immigrant reaches the point where he, too, will be effective as a leader, there is nothing to prevent his taking his place as such. If his present disposition to follow a leader has in too many cases driven him into bad hands, it is our duty to remedy this evil by supplying leadership of a better kind.

**Educated Ignoramuses.**

Take the old system in its most monstrous form—take learning Latin grammar by heart before translating any Latin author, says Dean Briggs of Harvard university in the October Atlantic. Nobody now defends a practice so stupid; yet that wonderful feat of memory strengthened many a memory for other wonderful feats. The boy who mastered Andrews and Stoddard knew the power of patient effort, the strength of drudgery well done. Through a natural reaction, memory is underrated now. Education at the time when memory is trained easiest and best must be saved from the barrenness of memory work and must be "enriched." Even the multiplication table is threatened with banishment. We leave the straight and narrow way, and wander all over the flowery meadows. We are held down to accuracy so little that it is next to impossible to find a youth who can copy a list of printed names without misspelling. We have boys who cannot spell, men who cannot spell, teachers who cannot spell, teachers of English who cannot spell, college professors who cannot spell and have a mean opinion of spelling.

# MOUNTAIN-CLIMBING RECORD.

## An Interview With Americans Who Conquered the Himalayas.

There have been few more remarkable expeditions in recent years than the combined bicycling and climbing tour which has just been accomplished by Dr. and Mrs. Workman, an enterprising American couple. They have spent two years in India, and in the course of that time they have bicycled from south to north of the whole peninsula, traversed the islands of Java and Ceylon, and thrice penetrated on foot far into the Himalayas. After this, indeed, it will be useless for the Alpine club to maintain the fiction that ladies cannot climb, for Dr. and Mrs. Workman have reached a height of 21,000 feet and have spent many days camping with a regiment of coolies on high mountain passes and glaciers.

Neither of them seemed any worse for their labors when our representative called on them at [illegible] hotel during their short stay in London on their way from east to west. They do not bear the air of adventurers. They are brown with months of sun, but they are simple folk of medium stature, with no tendency to put on any "side" or "swagger" about their adventure. They are in no sense professional climbers or even trained mountaineers.

"In fact," said Mrs. Workman, "we had done no mountaineering before this except quite small and insignificant climbs in Switzerland."

"Then what led you into it?"

"A love of scenery and open-air life. We spent the winters in bicycling on the plains of India; but the summers were too hot, and we naturally thought of spending them in the snowy recesses of that gigantic region which you see from Darjeeling. Then, having once begun, we were carried on by the enthusiasm of the thing. The distances are so vast that the summer seems all but too short for doing anything big. One of our expeditions, that into Sikhim mountains, was a failure owing to our difficulty with the coolies, and we naturally determined to try again the following summer. And so we were drawn on until bicycling began to take quite a secondary place."

"But how much did you cover on your bicycles?"

"In the winter of 1898 we bicycled through Ceylon from south to north and up the whole of the Indian peninsula. Later on we crossed to Java and bicycled the whole length of the island. We also penetrated the great Indian desert of Bikaner, to the north of Rajputana. There our progress was sometimes limited to ten miles a day, owing to the frequency of punctures in the thorn-strewn desert. But we entered upon our real climbing work in the summer of 1898, when we ascended to Srinagar, in Kashmir, and began our first serious attack upon the central Himalayas, of which the principal peaks are, as you know, K2, 28,250 feet; Gosherbrum, 26,362 feet, and Pioneer peak, computed at 22,300 feet."

"How much did you do in your first trip?"

"Our first trip from Srinagar," said Mrs. Workman, "was not so much a climbing as an exploring expedition. We passed through Ley, the capital of Ladakh, over the Kardong and Sassar passes, and back through Suru, crossing 15 passes between 15,000 and 18,000 feet high. There were 30 coolies in our party. We learned a great deal, and we realized the immense toil of climbing in the Himalayas. This expedition gave us many hints for our second great effort."

"When was that?"

"Well, we spent that winter in a long bicycle ride in the Orissa district, skirting the coast from Calcutta to Cuttack, and then across India from Calcutta to Bundi and Oodeypore. We returned to Srinagar in the summer of 1899, and there we were met by Matthias Zurbriggen. This time we were really bent on climbing some of the high peaks to the north of Srinagar. So, as soon as we had collected our coolies we struck directly north to Skardo and the Skoro-La (17,000 feet). That is the principal route through the great range of mountains between Askole and Shigar. In this expedition we had to camp out with our great army of coolies night after night on the glaciers at a height of over 16,000 feet, sleeping in the thick mountain tents which you can buy in India. We had great difficulties with our coolies, as we had no responsible person with us who knew their language and could help to control them. They hated the mountains, and they frequently wished to turn back, but by a mixture of coaxing and threatening we managed to keep them with us. In this expedition we performed nearly all our biggest climbs. It is difficult to specify the mountains except by the names we gave to them ourselves, as they are mostly unknown and unnamed."

"But surely if you have climbed a mountain you have the best right to name it?"

"The Indian survey department do not recognize that right. Out of respect to native feeling they attempt to keep the native names whatever they can, and in other cases, as in that of K2, they adopt the uninspiring practice of baptizing them with survey initials. But we took the liberty of naming one mountain of 19,450 feet which we climbed in this district with the unofficial title of 'Bullock Workman;' and we called another (height 18,600 feet) the 'Siegfriedhorn.' From the tops of these mountains we gained the most extraordinary far-reaching views of the central Himalayas. From the 'Bullock Workman,' we saw seven great summits, including Nangaparbat and K2."

"Did you take any photographic record of this unvisited region?"

"Yes, we took a large number of photographs, either in our camps on the ice or in the high snow region."

At this point Dr. and Mrs. Workman broke off their narrative to show our representative a long series of photographs which they will include in their book—photographs of high, forlorn regions of ice and snow, over which desolation has brooded since the beginning of the world. In some ways, it is the most remarkable series of mountain photographs that have yet been brought back by any explorers.

"Then, was the 'Bullock Workman' your highest climb?"

"Oh, no," replied Mrs. Workman. "The highest point we reached at either of our tours was the Koser Gunge which is estimated at 21,000 feet. This was a long and difficult ascent remarkable not only for its length, as in most Himalayan climbs, but for the extremely difficult rock climbing which we had to perform on the higher part of the mountain. Our starting point was Shigar, at a height of over 8,000 feet. The first day we climbed up to 14,885 feet, and there we made our first camping place. This we converted into our base camp, and, leaving coolies and provisions there, we mounted on the second day 17,000 feet, where we made our second camp. On the third day we started off at 6 a.m., and during the next 2,000 feet of climbing we found ourselves obliged to climb a series of difficult rocks, which detained us for some time. But after 19,000 feet we came to snow, and the remaining 3,000 feet were comparatively easy, though the snow slopes were extraordinarily steep and the cold was very intense. A high wind was blowing most of the time; the temperature fell to 10 degrees Fahrenheit, and we were covered with icicles. We had to hurry to get down before dark, but we reached camp at 7 o'clock, after 13 hours' climbing, very tired, but triumphant. I had reached the highest point ever attained by a lady climber, and one cannot help feeling some satisfaction in that."

"There is one question which the whole world always wants to ask about people who have been so high up as yourselves. Did you suffer from mountain sickness?"

"Of course, we had to endure great fatigue, and perhaps the fatigue was greater at such a height. But we were not conscious of having definitely suffered from any disease which you could call mountain sickness. We had headaches, but most people have headaches when they go through great fatigue. On the last day we mounted 3,000 feet in about seven hours, and that is rapid progress at that height. But I am not aware that we suffered any ill-effects directly attributable to that height."

"What will they say about it in America?"

"Well, I guess they will be rather pleased that an American woman has been higher than any other woman in the world. There is a lady who has spent some time in America lecturing upon her climb of the Matterhorn, and she has drawn great audiences. So, you see, Americans are very pleased to hear about this sort of thing."

Mrs. Workman did not say so, but she obviously thought that the lady might have to sing rather lower for the future. Dr. and Mrs. Workman will soon have to go back to America to revisit their home, after two years of absence in the far east. English climbers have not, perhaps, thought very seriously hitherto of American competition; but with the advent of Dr. and Mrs. Workman I think that they must be taken to have begun the work in real earnest.

**A Slaver's Cargo.**

From the time we first got on board the slaver, says J. Taylor Wood in the October Atlantic, had we heard moans, cries, and rumblings coming from below, and as soon as the captain and crew were removed, the hatches had been taken off, when there arose a hot blast as from a charnel house, sickening and overpowering. In the hold were 300 human beings, gasping, struggling for breath, dying; their bodies, limbs, faces, all expressing terrible suffering. In their agonizing fight for life, some had torn or wounded themselves or their neighbors dreadfully; some were stiffened in the most unnatural positions. As soon as I knew the condition of things I sent the boat back for the doctor and some whisky. He returned, bringing also the captain [illegible] were all hard at work lifting and helping the poor creatures on deck, where they were laid out in rows. A little water and stimulant revived many of them; some, however, were dead or too far gone to be resuscitated. The doctor worked earnestly over each one, but 17 were beyond human skill. As fast as he pronounced them dead [illegible] quickly dropped overboard.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE.com

# BRIEF CITY ITEMS.

**GAZETTE BRANCH OFFICE.**

The office of the Gazette in Pueblo is located in the book store of Otis Attebberry, No. 217 South Union avenue, where any delay in the delivery of the Gazette by carriers may be reported.

**DAILY WEATHER RECORD.**

The following meteorological report is furnished by the Colorado college weather bureau. Observations recorded in local time.

Oct. 6 6 p. m. to Oct. 6, 6 p. m.

| | |
|---|---|
| Temperature at 6 a. m. | 49 |
| Temperature at 12 m. | 60 |
| Temperature at 6 p. m. | 47 |
| Maximum temperature | [illegible] |
| Minimum temperature | [illegible] |
| Mean temperature | 52 |
| Max. barometric pressure, inches | 24.09 |
| Min. barometric pressure, inches | 23.91 |
| Mean velocity of wind, per hour | 15 |
| Max. velocity of wind, per hour | 64 |
| Relative humidity at 6 a. m. | 60 |
| Relative humidity at 6 p. m. | 27 |
| Relative humidity at 12 m. | 29 |
| Mean relative humidity | 39 |
| Mean dew point | [illegible] |
| Precipitation in inches | T |

Grandfather's chiming clocks, Ashby's.

Trunks repaired. Wise, 14 Pike's Peak avenue.

The Colorado Springs Transfer Co. moves, packs and stores household goods.

Thurlow, Hutton & Williams, Postoffice block, have money to loan on real estate security in sums to suit borrowers.

Dr. Bartlett, Dentist, Bank building.

ALAMO HOPS—Invitations will be issued for a series of weekly hops at the Alamo hotel. Casser's orchestra of seven pieces will furnish music.

FIVE FOR A CENT—"As a result of a two-line want add. in the daily Gazette for one week at a cost of 50 cents, I received 260 answers." That shows the result obtained by one user of Gazette want ads. Have you tried them?

CHEAP RATE—The Colorado & Southern will make a special round trip rate of $21.95 to Dallas, Tex., on Oct. 8 and 9. Tickets will be good returning until Nov. 7.

A HUNTING PARTY—A hunting party, composed of Roy Reasoner, J. J. May and N. Y. Zimmerman went to Rifle last evening over the Colorado Midland to spend a few days among the deer of that region.

MARRIED—Mr. M. Frawley and [illegible] Waters, both of this city, were united in marriage yesterday afternoon in Justice Wing's court. They will make their home in Colorado Springs.

CHANGES IN THE SANTA FE OFFICE—An attractive change has been made in the local Santa Fe ticket office. The counters have been [illegible] and [illegible] have been removed into the front end of the room.

HIGH SCHOOL DANCES—The committee of the High school cadets in charge of the winter dancing club met yesterday afternoon and decided that they would have the first dance next Friday night. The dances will be held at the Kinnikinnick.

WAR ON CYCLISTS—The police department has started to make war against people who are inclined to ride their wheels on the sidewalks. Yesterday morning four arrests were made in the north part of the city. Two offenders were fined in police court yesterday morning.

PREPARING TO BUILD—Mr. Asa T. Jones, the owner of the property on North Tejon street, where Collins' livery stable was formerly located, has had the old building removed. He is preparing to build a business house there but what the character of it is to be has not yet been decided.

BUILDING PERMITS—The following building permits were granted yesterday by Inspector Coray: B. Andrews, a cottage of four rooms at No. 8?1 North Spruce street to cost $500; J. W. Miller, an addition to his barn, at No. 423 North Nevada avenue, to cost $700; Miss S. E. Crowell, an addition to the barn at her house, on North Weber street, to cost $1,500.

AMBULANCE USED—The new city ambulance was used for the first time yesterday morning, when Mr. Ralph Young was removed from the St. Francis hospital, where he recently underwent an operation, to his home on Colorado avenue. The use of the ambulance was greatly appreciated by Mr. Young as he could not have been removed in any other way.

K. T. BALL—The members of Pike's Peak Commandery, Knights Templar, are arranging to have a grand ball on the night of the 25th inst. It is to be one of the most elaborate functions ever given in the city. It will probably be given in the Temple theater. There will be a drill by the various commanderies and a banquet. Commandery No. 1 of Denver will send a company to drill.

ELKS' HOME—The grand officers of the Elks have sent out a circular asking the various lodges to contribute to the fund for the proposed home. It is the first organized effort to secure the money and it will no doubt receive a liberal response. The circular also announces that the committee in charge will visit all the sites that have been offered before the 1st of January. It is thought the committee will be in Colorado Springs soon after the 1st of next month.

ASSOCIATED CHARITIES—The second annual meeting of the Colorado Springs Associated Charities will be held in St. Stephen's Episcopal church one week from tomorrow night. At this meeting the annual reports will be made and addresses will be delivered by Rev. Barton O. Aylesworth, president of the State Agricultural college and Rev. Arthur N. Taft, pastor of St. Stephen's church. A programme of excellent musical numbers will also be rendered. The secretary of the Associated Charities wishes to remind the subscribers to the work that if they wish their subscriptions to be included in this year's report they must pay them before next Wednesday, when the books will close for the year.

PROHIBITION LEAGUE—An interesting meeting of the Prohibition league was held Friday night at the Free Methodist church. After the business was transacted the audience was favored with a short address by Rev. A. J. McKinney of Boulder, after which President Chamberlain gave some interesting reminiscences of his trip to the national convention at Chicago. It was announced that a Prohibition rally will be held at the court house Monday night, October 8, at which Mr. C. J. Hull of Denver, and Prof. J. R. Wylie, candidate for governor on the Prohibition ticket, will speak, and Mrs. Hull will sing.

**Lyceum Course Seats.**

Reserved seats for this year's Lyceum course are now on sale at Lauterman's. If you have not secured seats as yet attend to it at once, as the choice seats are being picked up every day. The course this year is considered the best ever given in this city. Thomas Dixon, Jr., the greatest orator on the lecture platform, will open the course next Friday night at the Temple theater, subject, "Fools, or the School of Experience."

Everything in fur "fur" everybody. Kirschner, Furrier, 18 Pike's Peak ave.

**Meats.**

No matter where you buy them, the Premium sells them for less.

Ladies' shampooing only 25c. Mrs. Anna Bethman, rooms 29, 30 and 31 De Graff.

Removed to 111 North Tejon St.—Hunter. Suit cleaned and pressed $1.50; velvet collars, $1.50.

Bring this coupon, accompanied with 10 cents, to Mrs. Anna Bethman's toilet parlors and receive one jar of face cream. Entrance room 31 De Graff building.

Two-quart granite coffee pot, 50c value, 25c. Kaufman's basement.

**Groceries.**

No matter where you buy them, the Premium sells them for less.

Expert manufacturing jeweler at Ashby's. Anything made to order; difficult repairing.

Kingsley Ballou, formerly with H. F. Huber & Co., 352 Fifth avenue, New York, will shortly be established in Colorado Springs and prepared to show samples and furnish estimates on interior house decorations of all kinds, artistic wall papers, draperies, tapestries, quaint articles of furniture, old brasses, etc. Special designs and sketches furnished on request. Due notice of location.

"When [illegible] of ladies' shoe try the Sorosis. The new shoe for women at McCurdy's shoe store.

The Gibson Lumber Co., with yards at Boulder, Canon City, Florence, Rocky Ford and Lamar, Colorado, and Wayerly, Illinois, are opening up yards in this city at Sierra Madre and Cimarron streets and have temporary offices with J. [illegible] Glass, No. 10? [illegible] avenue, telephone No. 496 A, and are prepared to make prices and furnish estimates on all kinds of lumber and building material for delivery October 1st to 10th, and will appreciate any inquiries in this line.

**Fall Shoes.**

The latest styles and best makes at reasonable prices. Smyth, 20 North Tejon.

One lot of rice cookers to close out at 55c, 85c, 95c. Kaufman's basement.

**Round Trip Rate, Kansas City.**

Tickets will be sold to Kansas City and return at rate $19, Oct. 10th, 12th and 14th; good to leave Kansas City to Oct. 20th inclusive. Santa Fe route.

# The New Jackets and Suits

Style vies with worth of materials, correctness of fit and finish. Price modesty prevails, and the stock is at its very best.

At $6.75 Good quality jackets, made from all wool kersey, lined throughout with twill mercerized lining.

At $10.00—The very top-notch of perfection in ladies jackets in black and castor shades, all lined throughout with extra heavy silk lining.

Suits at $10.00—Ladies' suits made from all wool cheviot, jacket and skirt trimmed with straps of satin.

At $16.50 Suits that the early season's price was $20.00, made from oxford grey twill cloth with new style gilt collar.

Separate skirts. Waists of wool and silk.

More artistic in style, more extensive in assortment than ever before. Prices right—[illegible] without saying.

At $6.00 and $7.00—Walking skirts made from extra heavy plaid back golf suiting. An unusually large variety to choose from.

At $2.00 Ladies' waists made from good quality all wool twill flannel, in a large variety of colorings. Plenty of cheaper and better goods.

**ALTERATIONS.**

Our alteration department is in charge of a thoroughly experienced fitter who has had a long experience in one of the large stores of Denver. We make alterations free and guarantee to make perfect alterations.

Silk Waists at $5.00—A large assortment of ladies' waists made from a good quality Louisine taffeta silk prettily corded in front and back, also on the sleeves. This waist is made by one of the very best waist makers in New York, and this is a very special value at $5.00.

CASH AND ONE PRICE 19 S. Tejon St. **HIBBARD & CO.**

# BLACK CHEVIOTS

## Five Specials Offered of a Sensational Nature

As this is to be a black season, this is a splendid opportunity to purchase a new dress at a great saving, and also something that is up to date.

Every economizing reader of this ad. will appreciate the true nature of these exceptional offerings. *See them today—tomorrow your choice may be gone.*

A 56-inch extra heavy black cheviot, already sponged, was $1.75 yard. This week ........ $1.50

An extra heavy black cheviot with stripe effect, 48 inches wide, sells regular at $1.00 yard. Now ........ 85c

A regular $1.50 black cheviot, 50 inches wide. Reduced this week to ........ $1.26

A good heavy black cheviot, 46 inches wide, the 85c kind. Now ........ 70c

An extra nice piece, all ready sponged and shrunk. Former price 85c yard. Now ........ 70c

**Hand Embroidered**

Hand worked on excellent qualities of linen by expert embroiderers. The line consists of

Doilies
Tray Cloths
Lunch Cloths
Dresser Scarfs
Bed Spreads

We control this line, no other house in the city handles them.

The prices are reasonable. See them.

**Linen News**

OUR FALL LINES ARE NOW COMPLETE.

TABLE DAMASK in a profusion of new patterns. Every quality an exceptional value for its price. Prices range

**65c, 75c, 85c, 90c, $1.00, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, $2.00, $2.25, $3.00**

Special attention is called to our

**85c, 90c and $1.00 lines**

Other firms get 90cts., $1.00 and $1.25 for the same linen.

REMNANTS.—Some 40 remnants from 1½ to 3 yards long at a saving of 15 to 25 per cent.

NAPKINS in half dozen lots. Must be closed out. Prices cut in two. From

**45c to $2.50 Set**

**FURS FURS FURS**

Just a few steps inside the suit room, and you will find yourself among them. Trappers from every quarter of the globe have contributed to this display. Every known fur is here, cut into the shapes of collarettes, scarfs, etc.

**Scarfs** are to be the most favored this season. Our prices range from ........ **$2.50 to $25.00**

**Collarettes in all shapes and styles.**

**Komonos** In French flannel effects **$12.50**

**Bath Robes** In Silk, French flannel and eiderdown effects.

**Wool Wrappers** All styles, all colors, from **$5.50 to $13.50**

Seasonable Goods **Giddings Bros.** Reasonable Prices

# Some People Say

that coffee is injurious. That is because they don't know what good coffee is.

**Chase & Sanborn's**

Coffees are absolutely pure, therefore produce no injurious effects, and are the highest grade money can buy.

**W. N. BURGESS,** Agent.

112 N. Tejon St.

**KEYSTONE GROCERY AND MARKET**

112 S. Tejon St. Tel. 136.

**Armour's Butterine**

IS THE BEST

We have all kinds and can sell you any quantity you wish. The brands are.

MAGNOLIA
LOTUS
SILVER CHURN
AND PRINCETON

Give it a trial.

Plimpton, Graves & Co.

**Gazette "Want" Ads**

BRING SURE RETURNS.

## Where Did That Headache Go?

If there was no cure for that headache there would be some reason for tolerating it. But there is a cure.

It is safe, swift, sure. It goes right to the throbbing, tearing pain and soothes it and quiets it until in a few minutes you can straighten up and say: "Where did that headache go?" Never mind. It is gone. It will not trouble you again soon.

And then the medicine is so easy to take, no bad smell, no big capsule to swallow. It is just a little tasteless wafer, and after it is mostened it slips down your throat as easy as an oyster.

People who don't enjoy having headache ought to keep a box in the house all the time. The name? "Instant Headache Cure."

We sell it.

**F. L. GUTMANN,**

Cor. N. Tejon and Bijou. Phone 311

Remember, we do not sell liquors.

# Hot Soda

Chocolate,
Beef Tea,
Clam Bouillon,
Oyster Bouillon,
Chicken Broth
Cream Tomato Soup

and all other hot drinks.

LOWNEY'S CANDIES.
KODAKS AND CAMERAS.

Just received a big line of Photo Albums.

**Korsmeyer & Beeson,**

Leading Prescription Druggists.

No. 8 S. Tejon St. Phone 80.

# Talk No. 19

GLASSES FOR READING AND DISTANCE

can be combined satisfactorily by our way of making them. These glasses are a great convenience for those who require two pairs, and if any who have failed to get satisfaction elsewhere will give us a trial we think we can please you.

**R. ASHBY,**

THE OPTICAL JEWELER

Bank Building, Colorado Springs.

**See Our Latest Styles in**

Belt Buckles,
Girdles,
Chain Purses At All Prices.

**GOODSPEED'S**

26 Pike's Peak Avenue

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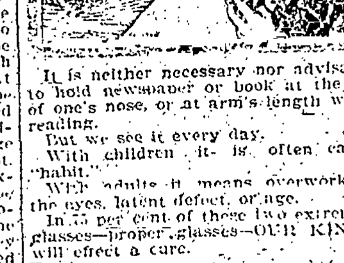

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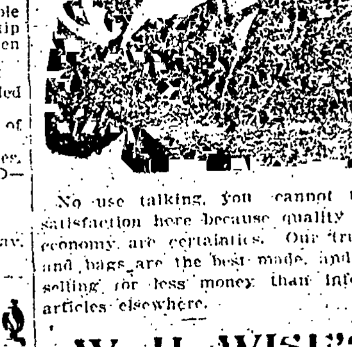

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SILVER AS AN ISSUE IN THE CAMPAIGN OF 1900 By JOEL F. VAILE .....PAGE NINE.

# COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE

PUEBLO By "FITZ-WAC" .....PAGES 14 AND 15.

NO. 7190—29TH YEAR. COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., SUNDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1900—PAGE SEVENTEEN. PRICE FIVE CENTS.


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**$5.00** And $7.50 WALKING SKIRTS

Two special lines of new Walking Skirts, made of fine double faced cloth and plain single faced winter weight material, without question the best tailored and most graceful hanging skirts ever offered at the price—come in black, oxford, brown, blue and gray.

Other new style Walking Skirts at $10.00, $12.50 and $15.00.

**$6.50** $7.50 and $10.00 WOOL DRESS SKIRTS

New Style fine quality Black Cheviot Dress Skirts made with new flaring flounce and trimmed with stitched bands of satin, perfectly tailored and having that graceful shape so noted in the Polin dress skirt.

**$10.00** NEW AUTUMN COATS

The new short, jaunty man-tailored Coats, with form fitting backs and box fronts. Also in the new box coats with half fitted backs, made of fine Kersey cloths in black, tan, blue, brown and castor shades—satin lined. Other special values in coats at $12.50, $15.00, $16.50 and up to $65.00.

**$35.00** to $100 Paris Novelties in SILK DRESS SKIRTS

Clever models from the noted designers. Exclusive novelties, selected by our Paris representative, having that exquisite foreign style character without exception the most elaborate collection of high grade silk dress skirts ever brought here. Come in great variety of new swell effects, all handsomely trimmed in the very latest of the French ideas. Also some exceptionally beautiful Silk Skirts as low as $10.00; others at $13.50 and $18.50.

**$15.00** And $16.50 MAN-TAILORED SUITS

Not the ordinary suits, but garments made up in the very newest styles in blouse, double-breasted Eton and jacket front effects; shape and hang of the higher priced garments, in black and colors.

**$18.50** And $20.00 NEW BLOUSE SUITS

Manufacturer made them up for us. New blouse suits. They are handsomely trimmed in fine braid and stitched satin bands of trimming, with a variety of new styled gored skirts, full flaring bottom and flounce; plain tailored and trimmed in harmony with the blouse.

**$25.00** Polin's SPECIAL SUITS

New ideas in blouse, military, Eton and jacket front effects, made only of the best materials and in all the new autumn shades; also a special lot of imported black cheviot suits, in double-breasted Eton and jacket front styles, trimmed with many rows of tailor stitching, with seven gored full flaring skirt, and lined throughout with the best quality black taffeta.

**$50.00** To $100 SWELL NOVELTY SUITS

Some new ideas in swell novelty man-tailored suits, in artistic designs in everything that is new in jackets, skirts, collars, sleeves, trimmings and tailoring. We will show you tomorrow another new assortment just received from the most noted designers, in blouse, Eton, military, bolero and jacket styles, all colors, exclusive styles.

## For the Girls

We have a most complete assortment of stylish and becoming dresses in the diversity of colors which becomes the younger wearers and representing all the

## Latest Decrees of Fashion

## Of Ladies' and Children's Garments, Furs and Millinery.

FOLLOWING our exhibition of Thursday, the largest and most successful opening by all odds that this city has ever seen, we announce this opening sale, beginning tomorrow morning.

Here for the first time this fall is placed on sale all the new swell exclusive things that fashion and good taste have dictated womankind shall wear this season. There's nothing too good for the patrons of this store. The very best along with the medium and cheaper grade are shown in vast profusion, but nothing which does not bear the stamp of both quality and style. You saw all these magnificent things during the opening.

## Suits, Skirts, Waists, Furs, Jackets, Children's Goods and Millinery

Now we offer you the opportunity to secure first choice of them at the following very low prices. Compare them both, both qualities and prices, with those of other stores before purchasing:

## High Grade Furs

All made from the finest selected skins. Not the mixed assortment of skins you find in the general stores, but the perfect ones with the imperfect rejected. Whether you get the finest sealskin or the cheapest of the really useful ones, each skin is guaranteed perfect and each completed garment carries with it the same strong guarantee.

Fine Alaska Seal Jackets, new styles with double-breasted front, coat back, with high storm collar, handsomely lined and finished, fitted perfectly, 24 inches long, $275.00; 22 inches for..... $250

Beaver Capes, 20 inches long, for..... $60

Genuine Black Marten Capes, 30 inches long, made with full sweep and with high storm collar, handsomely lined and finished, for..... $60.00

Electric Seal Capes, handsomely lined, collar and front edge made of genuine Black Marten, 24 to 36 inches long, at from $25.00 to $42.00

Cluster Scarfs—Handsome Black Marten Scarfs, trimmed with a cluster of tails, for $8.50 to..... $16.00

## Fall and Winter Millinery

Swell Millinery always attracts the ladies, and we have selected for this season from the artistic millinery centers of the world the most exquisite creations, the most stylish designs, patterns beautiful beyond the range of imagination. That exquisite elegance that only the master milliners are able to give their creations is displayed in scores of beautiful effects, each representing a distinct individuality. You will agree with us that this is the most magnificently beautiful millinery collection ever shown here or in Colorado.

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POLIN'S OUT & OUT

## Fine Silk Waists

More new styles, a number of them will receive their first showing at the opening. It is by constantly bringing out new, original and exclusive ideas that we are always able to show you the choicest and largest assortment of swell styles.

Fine Taffeta Silk Waists, made in many different styles and designs, including the new tailored effects, finely tucked, box plaited, hemstitched and air corded ones, also the bolero effects, black and colors at..... $10.00

Others more elaborately trimmed in satins and taffetas, made from best qualities of silks, richly trimmed with fine tucking, box plaits, air cording, hemstitching, all over lace appliques and embroidery designs. Our exclusive foreign styles at correct prices. All shown at prices from $6.50 to..... $16.00

## Special

A beautiful line of Silk and Satin Waists, made to sell at $5.00 to $6.50 in all colors and all late styles..... $2.49

Better goods at..... $3.98

They are wonders of economy.

## Flannel Waists

**Prettier they come with each new lot**

Swell Paris novelties in many exclusive effects. Some made with the French back, others richly trimmed with plaiting, box plaits, and embroidery backs. Fronts elaborately trimmed. We have very handsome novelties at from $3.50 to $9.00 and several assortments of very pretty and stylish waists at $2.50.

## Rough Rider Waists

New and most decidedly popular in the Eastern cities this fall. Fine French Flannel, in the popular new shades and swell plaid effects

$3.50

## Silk Petticoats

We are selling more fine Silk Petticoats than ever before in our history, and these special and positively unmatchable bargains, which caused such rapid buying, will be continued throughout this week. The prices range from $3.75 to $52.50 and every piece represents unquestionably the best value ever shown for the price.

Fine Accordion Plaited Petticoats, made from best grade taffeta, with wide accordion plaited flounce, pinked edge, with a wide pinked ruffle, extra full width, silk alone worth the price we ask for the skirt, come in all the new swell shades, including black, at..... $5.98

## ON THE BOOKS FOR THE WEEK

Colorado Springs may felicitate itself upon its very attractive opera house, with its many thorough appointments. There is one department of the theater that has been most thorough for some years past, and that is the orchestra. For fourteen years Mr. M. O. Barnes has been the director of the orchestra, and under him it has achieved a very excellent reputation. With the theatrical companies that travel this way the Springs orchestra is known as one of the best in the country, and especially for one night stands. All of the members are capable and read music at sight, so that the actors have very little trouble with rehearsals. This is a great thing for them and they appreciate it.

This year Mr. Barnes has the best material he has ever had, most of the men being of more than ordinary ability. The personnel of the orchestra is as follows:

M. O. Barnes, director.
W. W. Wiswall, piano.
R. F. Schubert, 'cello.
W. H. Metz, bass viol.
George Bender, flute.
Fred Fink, late of Canton, Ohio, clarinet.
D. E. Rowley, cornet.

In speaking of his orchestra Mr. Barnes said this week:

"I consider that I have the most thorough musicians that I have ever had. They are capable of playing the best class of music. I am often asked why we do not attempt a better class of music in the opera house. The truth is that it is almost impossible to do it with the constant interruptions. I have the music and the men capable of playing the best works, but how unsatisfactory it is to rehearse a grand selection and begin playing it only to have the lights flashed on you for an encore from the gallery. It is unsatisfactory to audiences and musicians. If the people would be induced to come earlier to the house I would prepare some overture concerts that I believe would be a great. Some time this winter perhaps we will try it, and see if we can get them out to hear."

### DANIELS AND THE TRAIN ROBBERS.

Frank Daniels, the comedian famous to kill a man, or, at least, to capture him in combat. This is why: All his life he has been a hunter. Every summer since his boyhood, except the one just passed, he has spent in hunting, beginning with the humble bull frog, running up the line of grizzlies in the Rockies, panthers in South America, ostriches and kangaroos in Australia, lions in Africa, and when, two summers ago, he was in Afghanistan, to get local color for his new comic opera, "The Ameer," he completed the gamut, he says, by shooting a tiger and two elephants.

"Last summer I didn't hunt," he remarked the other night, "because I am always after something new and I have killed everything. So I took a rest. I fancied that my hunting days were over until this evening at dinner when I read of so many train hold-ups in the west. It gave me an idea and a new zest in life. You know I am going through the west with my entire company. Well, I intend to advertise the fact that we take a lot of money with us. That will be a good bait. Then at our rehearsals, I am going to drill the company in the use of fire arms and train robbery maneuvers. And when Mr. Trainrobber reaches our car I'll give the signal, and when he's half way through we'll spring on him and do him a turn. That'll be sport for a king, yes, or even an Ameer."

"But suppose that he kills one of you?" queried a listener.

"In that event," quoth the comedian, "my press agent will give him such a write-up that when the deceased reads it to his fellow angels on the golden shore he will be glad he died in so glorious a fight and gallant a way."

### "A HOT OLD TIME."

Messrs. F. A. Braden and C. W. Strine, in announcing the engagement of the Bayes' irresistible laughing success, "A Hot Old Time," offer for the amusement of the comedy loving residents of this city a vehicle of fun and frolic that ranks high with the most amusing plays ever set upon a stage. The engagement in this city will be at the Opera house next Tuesday evening.

"A Hot Old Time" sets a red hot pace for the liveliest fun, and for nearly three hours from the rising of the curtain the laughing muscles of the spectators are working over time. It is a play peculiarly adapted for the entertainment of ladies and children. There is not a suggestive line in the entire entertainment. The humor is spontaneous; it arrives as fast as an express train and is as clean as a whistle.

The Irishman of the stage is the very essence of fun and the pair of Erin's sons in "A Hot Old Time" are twins in appearance and in their side-splitting mishaps. The adventures of Larry Mooney, the Celtic express-man, in the house and affairs of General Stonewall Blazer and his Amazonian better half—his being mistaken for a member of parliament and the situations which crowd themselves upon this misapprehension his side-splitting stumbles through the household of General Blazer, as footman, man-servant and detective are humorous beyond the power of telling. Larry Mooney's misadventures must be witnessed to be appreciated.

To select a company of performers requires judgment of a peculiar order, just as vital in its way, as the picking of the winner of an international horse race. F. A. Braden and C. W. Strine take a certain pride in offering the names of the principal members of their organization to the patrons of the great number of theaters in which their companies appear and they assure them that such a gathering of high class specialists and farceurs has but rarely been presented in any farce comedy. The following comedians and comediennes are included in the cast of "A Hot Old Time": Messrs. John W. Jess, John C. Leach, "Dan" Baker, G. Clayton Frye; John R. Gleeson, Frank Hayes, George Braden, J. C. Kenny, W. B. Vorhels; Misses Eva Allen, Anna Suits, Bertha Gleeson, Beatrice Rice, Blanche Rose, Aury Bennett and Elba Kenny.

## WITH THE PLAY AND PLAYERS GENERALLY

Frederick Warde, who is now touring the south, has appeared at a number of benefits for the aid of the Galveston storm victims. The actor had many friends in the afflicted city, and having visited it often during his career was familiar with its location and conditions. At the benefits he gives a talk about the Texas metropolis under the title, "Three Sabbath Mornings," describing Galveston as it appeared the Sunday before the storm, the Sunday during its progress and the Sunday afterward.

Henry French, the juggler, was carried off the stage at the Howard theater at Boston on the shoulders of some of the audience Wednesday night. He did a few things which quite surprised the spectators. Many cried "Fake!" They were repulsed by the ushers. The house was then in something of an uproar. French then made a speech and asked a score of volunteers to come on the stage. Twice that number did so. Notwithstanding their proximity, French's act went off successfully. Then followed the shoulder demonstration.

Henrietta Crossman believes herself responsible for the Nell Gwynne craze in London. Miss Crossman presents her play on the subject of the actress who fascinated King Charles II., in the Bijou theater next Monday night. She produced it last spring and on May 15 copyrighted the title, "Mistress Nell," in London. That was before the two Nell Gwynne plays now on in London, with Marie Tempest and Julia Nielson in the title roles were finished. It is worthy of note that both English actresses first called their piece "Mistress Nell" and changed the names only after Miss Crossman served upon them her notice of copyright.

Mr. Sothern's engagement as Hamlet at the Garden theater, New York, which closed last week, has been a very great financial success. The regret is that his stay could not be prolonged. Immediately after the opening and for two nights following it looked as if the success would be one of esteem only, but the tidings of the merit of his performance spread, and he has been playing to crowded houses. His manager regrets that he did not hold time enough to duplicate Edwin Booth's one hundred night run of "Hamlet" at the Old Winter Garden. This could easily have been done. "Hamlet" will remain permanently in Sothern's repertory.

James K. Hackett is the idol of the matinee girls, and at his closing matinee in New York last week not fifty men were in the house. The girls gave eleven curtain calls, and finally Hackett made a speech and promised the dear things that he would come back to them. Each individual took it to mean her.

Margaret Sylva, who is to star this season in Kirke La Shelle's light opera hit, "The Princess Chic," is of the brunette style of beauty. She is described as strikingly handsome, with large black eyes and brilliant teeth. A New York society writer predicts that "she will be pronounced the most dashingly beautiful woman on the light opera stage."

Miss Eleanor Robson, the ingenue in Gus Thomas' great American play, "Arizona," now running to crowded houses in New York, is said by the metropolitan critics to exhibit the most promising signs of genuine dramatic talent shown by any of the young women who are this season making their first New York appearance.

Wagenhals and Kemper's production of "A Midsummer Night's Dream," will have its initial performance in New York this month. Although but rarely played, it is perhaps the most familiar of Shakespeare's comedies, and with the large following of Mr. Louis James and Miss Kathryn Kidder, it should easily prove the most popular legitimate offering of the season. The demand for the appearance of these very successful stars has been marked, so much so, that it has been no easy task for their managers to explain the impossibility of their stars being able to appear in two different places at the same time.

While in those few cities here and there, where Madame Modjeska has seldom or never appeared, there will be an undivided preference for the plays she is already identified with, such as Macbeth or Mary Stuart, but her coming farewell tour will be largely confined to the much-talked-of production of "King John." With the exception of Beerbohm Tree, who presented the play in London last year, it has been attempted by no one of any note for nearly three decades. Her managers, Messrs. Wagenhals and Kemper, who are as ambitious as they are enterprising, have to make as great a stir with the production here as did Mr. Tree in England. They have just as brilliant a cast if not more so, and they are not less generous in their regard for stage settings.

THE FAMOUS MIRROR SCENE IN "A HOT OLD TIME."

Joe. R. Grismer drew Seth Holcomb in "Way Down East" from life. While Mr. Grismer was in the east spending his vacation two or three years ago he met just such a man as he has made Seth and when he was called on to elaborate Lottie Blair Parker's play he put in his quaint old friend with his "Long Life Bitters." "Way Down East" has just achieved a great triumph at McVicker's theater, Chicago, where it has already been played to 150,000 and where the crowds continue to be too large to get into the play house.

George H. Broadhurst has sprung his new play and calls it "The House That Jack Built." A late performance was at St. Paul and the Dispatch gives the following clever notice: "The House That Jack Built" is certainly located on the south side of Funny street. No one's education in the line of refined farce comedy will be complete until he inspects this latest structure of George H. Broadhurst. Farce comedies require elaborate stagecraft, with lots of time before they are at their best. Especially does one of such fine construction as "The House That Jack Built" need this in order that its wealth of bright material may show for what it is worth. "The House That Jack Built" is newer than many supposed. It had its initial performance in Youngstown, Ohio, last week. Inhabited by such clever people, it will grow better and better, although it is so good now as to make us wonder why we go to cheap shows when there are things in this class for the same money. George H. Broadhurst deserves to be encouraged; if not for his sake, then for the sake of the public. He is giving us the best farce comedies we have ever had and it is a big step in the evolution of better things. We talk about elevating the stage. Here is a man who is doing it by writing keen, clever, bright, high-toned pieces, that appeal not exclusively to the risibles, but have a pleasant undercurrent of satire and seriousness.

### Lee's Attitude to His Slaves.

In all business matters my father was most careful and very prompt. As executor of my grandfather's (Mr. Custis's) will, it became necessary for him at this time to attend to the manumission of the slaves belonging to the estate. The will directed that all the negroes should be set free after so many years. The time had now arrived, and, notwithstanding the exacting duties of his position, the care of his suffering soldiers, and his anxiety about their future, immediate and distant, he proceeded according to the law of the land to carry out the provisions of the will, and caused to be delivered to every one of the servants, where it was possible, their "free papers." In his letters written at this time I find much that is interesting relating to giving these negroes their freedom.

In the letter of the 16th December, to my mother, after telling of Burnside's recrossing the river at Fredericksburg:

". . . As regards the liberation of the people (slaves), I wish to progress in it as far as I can. Those hired in Richmond, can still find employment there if they choose. Those in the country can do the same or remain on the farms. I hope they will all do well and behave themselves. I should like if I could attend to their wants, and see them placed to the best advantage. But that is impossible. All that choose, can leave the state before the war closes. I wish you would see Mr. Eckles and ascertain what can be done. . . ."

And again:—

". . . As regards the servants. Those that are hired out can soon be settled. They can be furnished with their free papers and hire themselves out. Those on the farms I will issue free papers to as soon as I can see that they can get a support. As long as they remain on the farms they must continue as they are. Any who wish to leave can do so. The men could no doubt find homes, but what are the women and children to do? As regards Mr. Collins, he must remain and take care of the people till I can dispose of them someway. I desire to do what is right and best for the people. The estate is only indebted to me now. The legacies and debts are paid. I wish to close the whole affair, but whether I can do so during the war, I cannot say, nor do I know that I shall live to the end of it. . . . . I shall not give any free papers to the people while they are on the farms. As long as they remain there they must work as usual. I will be willing to devote the net proceeds of their labor for the year to their future establishment. Those at Arlington and Alexandria I cannot reach now. They are already free, and when I get to them I will give them their papers."—(Robert E. Lee's Recollections of His Father.

### Stevenson as a Talker.

All comment on the Stevenson letters made by the near friends of the author centered, sooner or later, in the statement that they were, though incomparable as letters, no better than his talk; that they, indeed, represented just his talk. And when we are told that his talk was the delight of his intimates we can believe it without difficulty. It might, in fact, be said that among the thinking, the sum of the effect produced by these letters, and their chief value, was to draw attention to how very good a thing good talk is, and also to bring about a realization of how rare, in our English speaking world, such talk is getting to be. If Mr. Stevenson had been a Frenchman, and if the public to which his letters were ultimately given had been French, the discovery by that public, that he was wont so spontaneously to pour himself forth in his friendships, reserving himself so little, touching so fearlessly upon all the things of life that are near the quick, would probably have caused little surprise. But with the appreciation of the English-reading world a certain surprise has undoubtedly been mingled. We have had other letters of eminent writers given to us in recent years, but they contained no intimation of an ability or of a willingness to communicate thought on all subjects, personal or universal, with anything approaching Mr. Stevenson's abundance.—(From "The Point of View," in the October Scribner's.

### Concerning New Inventions.

It is really one of the most astonishing things in the phenomena of human intelligence, the incapacity of the mind to create anything worth having, except as the slow result of other men's experience. It is tacitly accepted as true that nothing really new is ever invented, with all its vast gains in physical science, and still more in the scientific method of study, the present epoch is, with regard to that which is as yet unthought of, much as the sixteenth century was toward that which had not yet crossed the boundaries of its conception; and to invention or pretended invention which does or claims to do something not yet asked for—not sought for—not even in the note books of would-be inventors or aspiring inventors is as if it were non-existent.—(From "The Point of View," October Scribner's.

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# RICH ORE RE-ENCOUNTERED

## In the Unexpected Claim of the Central Consolidated Company the Values are Again What They Were at First.

An officer of the Central Consolidated company, when asked why the stock had experienced such a good advance during the past few days, replied that it was due to a decided improvement in the ore which has been coming from the drift the lessees are driving at the depth of 35 feet.

For some time the lessees on the Unexpected claim have been running the drift on the vein at this depth and taking out ore in the process of the development work two shipments having already been sent out. The ore was of such a low grade, however, compared to the bonanza values which the first showed that the stock has not been materially strengthened by the shipments.

Very recently, however the ore which has been taken out of the vein has improved greatly in value and it now seems as if the good values which caused such excitement when the strike was first made will be found below after all. The vein has widened at the point where the rich ore was encountered and both walls have not as yet been found. At this point the vein is in the solid formation and the lessees express great confidence that values will now be consistent. There is a possibility, however, that merely another pocket has been discovered.

Since the last shipment was marketed a considerable amount of ore has accumulated and another consignment will be sent to the market very shortly.

# "ARRANGEMENTS HAVE BEEN MADE"

## To Lease the Property of the Mary Cashen Company, According to the Market Letter of a Firm Interested in the Company.

Messrs Edsall Key & Co. of this city who are closely connected with the management of the Mary Cashen state in their market letter published yesterday, that arrangements have been made to lease the property of the Mary Cashen on terms which will be satisfactory to the stockholders, and that it is expected that work will be started in the very near future. This is all the authoritative information that is at hand on the subject.

It will be remembered that a short time ago the company suspended work on its own account as the work which had been done in the mine which adjoins the Gold Coin on Battle mountain had not been successful in opening an ore body. There have been many applications for a lease on this desirable ground, and the statement on the part of Edsall Key & Co that arrangements have been made to lease it may be taken as perfectly reliable.

# "A FAKIR DISGORGES"

## The Current Issue of the Mining Investor Contains a Sensational Story Showing How Easterners Got Their Money Back.

The current issue of the Mining Investor contains an article about a certain outfit in Denver that has been promoting doubtful propositions in a doubtful manner for years past and how recently this same outfit was forced to return the money they had obtained from easterners.

The article makes some sensational charges and disclosures but is not the result of merely a few hours work. The parties in question have been exposed in the Mining Investor for years past and the present article is actually the result of years of watchfulness and work on behalf of the public.

Among other things which the Mining Investor has done in the interests of legitimate mining operations is to advertise in many of the prominent eastern dailies inviting correspondence on the subject of this outfit's promotions. In one week over 120 replies have been received from people interested in from one to five of these companies and this is but a small percentage of those who have been victimized. It is thought that by this means the money which has been going into very doubtful channels can be diverted into the legitimate mining field and a great deal of good done all round in this way.

The Mining Investor is always breezy but it promises to be exceptionally so during the closing months of the year as a good many doubtful propositions are being investigated at this time. These will be dissected in the columns of the Mining Investor and the criticisms of these companies will prove interesting—perhaps sensational—reading.

There is not a fairer or more fearless paper published in the United States than the Mining Investor. It is the best friend to legitimate mining propositions but is death on fakes and wild cats. It is a valuable publication to investors in the city and those interested should call at the Gazette office for sample copies.

# NEW VEIN IN GOLD COIN

A new vein which was opened up in the fifth level of the Gold Coin mine several months ago, has now been drifted on for a distance of 160 feet and the ore shoot proved consistent all the way. The drifting has been done both ways on the vein and both breasts are in high grade ore at the present time one of them measuring seven feet in width and the ore going from 2 to 64 ounces in gold to the ton. As fast as possible this find will be proved up in the other levels of the mine.

The vein lies parallel to the main Gold Coin vein and although it has been known to exist for some time, it is only with the installation of the new plant of machinery that the management has been able to devote the time to proving it up. Outside the main vein very small amount of development work has been done in this rich mine, and its resources are very little known, but from now on a great deal of exploration will be undertaken.

# TO CONDUCT MINING BUSINESS

The Chicago and International Development company, which has recently granted a lease on two of the Cresson Consolidated's claims was organized in Chicago some three months ago and has been handling mining stocks ever since its inception although it has only just recently been ready for active business. The object of the company is to conduct a safe and legitimate mining business along established and conservative lines. The men controlling it realize that mining investments handled in a business-like way are safer than any mercantile business and the returns are much more satisfactory. The properties which the company will handle [illegible] developed and with ore in sight so that there may be a possibility of having an active producer from the start, or properties will be taken on a long time option or on a bond and lease in localities where the chances for the development of mines are good.

The company's money so invested will be returned to the treasury from the first proceeds of the mines and the properties thus put to production will be handled either in stock companies or sold to private parties. In this way the company will be in a position to handle many deals in the course of a year.

The company is backed by much Chicago capital and has representatives in most all of the active mining camps in the country and also in eastern and foreign cities. The representative in this city is Mr J C Schneider, who will shortly open offices in the Exchange National bank block.

# MINING NOTES AROUND TOWN

Work on the Mary Nevin is now well under way. The machinery brought from the old Thompson workings on Raven hill is in operation and work is being prosecuted at the depth of 100 feet. For the present the work will be confined to drifting at this level although it is very probable that sinking will be started within a short time as the management is desirous of exploring the vein at a deeper point than they have yet reached. At the 100 foot point the vein averages about four feet in width and is of very good appearance but the values are not consistent and the ore is pockety. The drifting which has just been started in the vein at this depth will be in search of a permanent ore shoot which it is thought may be opened up before the shaft is any deeper.

### ELKTON WILL BE HOISTING BY WEDNESDAY.

The new shaft on the Elkton although it is only new above the 100-foot point will be in operation by the 10th of this month. The timbering of the shaft was somewhat delayed by a settling of the hill which threatened at one time to be rather serious but precautions were taken which prevented any serious damage. The resetting of some of the broken timbers is almost completed and it is thought that no further trouble of the kind will be experienced. The stopes are all full of broken ore and a big clearing out will be the order of the day when the shaft is again in use. The new ore house is half completed and the ore will be taken into the completed half. Ore is being hoisted from the Tornado shaft and a very respectable output is being maintained. The ore coming from the stopes tributary to the Tornado shaft is said to be of as good value as that which has been coming from the main shaft.

### GOOD WORK DOING ON NUGGET GROUND.

The activity on the Elizabeth Cooper claim of the Nugget company is very noticeable at the present time. Both from the shaft operated together by the company and Lessee Smith and in the ground adjoining the Doctor, the work [illegible] is a considerable amount of development work being done but production is [illegible] well. In the Smith lease the winze sunk from the 400-foot level has now reached a depth of 95 feet and will reach the vein in the early part of this week. Tomorrow a car of smelting grade ore will be shipped from this lease and a few days later a car of ore which will probably run $30 in gold to the ton will be shipped on company account from the Jack Pot stope.

### CORIOLANUS SHAFT HAS REACHED THE 415-FOOT POINT.

[illegible] which the Coriolanus company is sinking on its Battle mountain property has now attained a depth of 415 feet and the contractors who are doing the work have promised to have it completed to the 500-foot point between the 1st and 10th of November. At present the management of the company is busy installing the machinery which will operate the mine after the shaft has been completed. The hoister, compressor and boiler are now all in the district and the work of installing them is being carried on with energy. After the mine is in operation it will be the first object of the management to get to the ore bodies with all possible speed so as to inaugurate a big production era, and if possible be able to pay dividends before the first of the year.

### DAMON CO PURCHASES LEASE FROM CONS. G. MINES CO.

The Damon Gold Mining company has purchased the lease from the Consolidated Gold Mines company which the latter company purchased several weeks ago from the Alert company. The purchase included all machinery on the ground for the operation of the mine. The block of Damon ground was worked very successfully by the Alert people, and it is understood that the Consolidated Gold Mines company made it pay good profits but the Damon company desired to work it themselves and accordingly purchased it. The ore reserves in the mine are being added to very materially but at the same time an excellent output is being maintained. It is also stated that the ore values are improving.

### ACTIVE WORK ON THE KENTUCKY BELLE

Active development work is being pushed on the property of the Kentucky Belle claim on Raven hill by the Bonanza Leasing company. The shaft is now down to the depth of 200 feet and drifts are being run each way between a phonolite dyke and a basalt formation. The vein is a good strong one but only low grade values have so far been encountered. The drift to the north is expected to [illegible] tance of about forty feet from the shaft and it is thought that at this juncture [illegible]

### SHIPMENT WILL SOON LEAVE JOE DANDY.

A large shipment is expected to leave the Joe Dandy mine within a short time. The ore houses are full to overflowing and it is stated that the ore is of very good grade. Work has been progressing on the 300-foot level for some time in blocking out the ore and considerable has now been blocked out in the 180-foot level. The shipment, which will be made will consist almost entirely of the ore which was taken out in the course of this development work.

Bell and associates leasing on the Amanda claim of the Amanda Consolidated company, have just encountered a vein at the depth of forty-eight feet from the surface. They have been sinking through a basalt dyke and have just found the vein lying next to it. Although the appearance of the vein is decidedly encouraging, no values have as yet been obtained.


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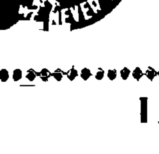


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The Gloriana lease is working on a fine big vein of great promise.

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We are naturally conservative, but we do not hesitate to say that in our opinion this stock is a safe investment, offering the promise of magnificent profits. On the present showing in the property we consider that the stock ought to sell at 50 cents within a very reasonable time.

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## THE COLORADO SPRINGS MINING STOCK EXCHANGE

Colorado Springs, Oct. 6.—The market this morning on the Colorado Springs mining stock exchange was spotty, and manifested signs of strength and weakness. Some stocks were heavily traded in, while many others were neglected. The mines list was fairly well patronized and the trading in the prospects list was heavy, but the unlisted stocks were very inactive and few features were developed among them. The market is still in a condition where it would easily go either way. A wave of bullish sentiment would send it up rapidly, while on the other hand its sensitive condition would render it very susceptible to a bear raid should one be started at this time. The sentiment of the brokers, however, seems to be a bullish one. Almost all of them are urging immediate purchasing by their clients, recommending certain stocks which they deem good bargains, while others who have no particular stock to recommend, say with the rest of them that if one intends to buy at all now is the time to get in safely. With occasional rallies it is probable that the market will remain in much the same condition as it is now until after the election; and if President McKinley is re-elected, nearly everyone is unanimous in predicting a big advance in the market.

The trading for today amounted to 381,145 shares of which the cash value was $61,237.

### SEPARATE SALES

**MINES.**

Argentum-J., 1000 at 26¾.
Anaconda, 100 at 44.
C. C. Con., 4000 at 12, 3000 at 12⅛.
Dante, 1000 at 10¾, 1000 at 10¼, 4000 at 10¼.
Elkton Con., 500 at $1.73, 545 at $1.74, 500 at $1.71½, 500 at $1.75, 100 at $1.75½, 500 at $1.76, 3000 at $1.79 (B-30), 200 at $1.76½, 1000 at $1.76¼.
El Paso Gold, 1000 at 42.
Findley, 4000 at 14¼, 1000 at 14⅝, 4000 at 14½.
Ingham Con., 2000 at 20, 300 at 15.
Isabella, 1500 at 80, 100 at 80½.
Lexington, 4000 at 14¼, 2000 at 14.
Mollie Gibson, 5000 at 25¼, 2000 at 25, 2000 at 24¾.
Pharmacist Con., 1000 at 12½, 4000 at 12⅝, 3000 at 12⅝ (B-30), 3000 at 12½, 5000 at 12⅝.
Prince Albert, 2000 at 5.

**PROSPECTS.**

Bonnie Nell, 2000 at 7⅞.
C. C. Columbia, 3000 at 11⅛, 5000 at 11¼.
C. C. G. Ex., 2000 at 17⅛, 6000 at 17¼.
Central Con., 4000 at 9½, 1000 at 9⅝, 1000 at 9¾ (B-30), 1000 at 9⅞, 4000 at 9⅞, 14,000 at 10, 5000 at 10⅛, 1000 at 10⅛ (S-30), 6000 at 10¼.
Columbine, 5000 at 5½, 1000 at 5⅝.
Eclipse Con., 2000 at 9¾, 1000 at 9⅞.
Gracie, 1000 at 5¾, 10,000 at 5½ (B-30), 2000 at 5½.
Jolly Jane, 4000 at 6¾, 3000 at 6⅝.
Key West, 1000 at 3¼.
Kitty, 6000 at 3¼.
Little Joan, 10,000 at 6⅝.
Little Puck, 2000 at 12.
Magnet Rock, 3000 at 3⅞.
Mariposa, 10,000 at 5⅝, 1000 at 5¾.
Mollie Dwyre, 5000 at 6, 6000 at 5⅞.
Morning Star, 1000 at 4½, 6000 at 4⅜.
Nellie V., 11,000 at 8½.
New Haven, 9000 at 7½, 3000 at 7½ (S-30).
O. K., 1000 at 3¼.
Progress, 2000 at 5¾.
Pythias, 5000 at 4¾.
Rose Maud, 2000 at 8⅞.
Rose Nicol, 1000 at 10⅞, 1500 at 11.
Silver Gold, 1000 at 2.
Wide Awake, 1000 at 6.

**UNLISTED.**

Acacia, 1000 at 39.
C. K. and N., 1000 at 2⅝.
Col.-Vic. Tunnel, 5000 at 14.
Copper Mt., 60000 at 4¾.
Damon, 5000 at 18.
Flower of the West, 5000 at 4¼.
Goldstone, 2000 at 2¼, 9000 at 2¼.
Gould, 1000 at 33¾.
Hart G. M. and L., 1000 at 18.
Jefferson, 1000 at 7.
Los Angeles, 2000 at 5.
National, 6000 at 7⅞.
Old Gold, 5000 at 1¾.
Pappoose, 10,000 at 7¾.
Reno, 4000 at 5¼.
Republic, 5000 at 6¾ (B-30).
Silver State, 1000 at 1¾.

**PIT CALL.**

American Gold, 5000 at $9 per 1000.
Brother Jonathan, 5000 at 4.
Celestine, 3000 at 2½.
Christmas, 3000 at 18.
Cameron, 3000 at 20.
Gold Knob, 1500 at 12.
Gold Dollar, 5000 at 13¾.
Ladessa, 5000 at $6 per 1000.
Lucrative, 100 at 7½, 5000 at 6¼.
Mary Nevin, 2000 at 5¼.
Pointer, 5000 at 14¾, 2000 at 14¾.
Trenton, 12,000 at 2¼.

# MINING REVIEW OF THE WEEK

## DEVELOPMENT NEWS

Following are particulars of development work under way or newly undertaken:

**Abe Lincoln.**

Work started Monday on the Abe Lincoln, a property belonging to the Stratton's Cripple Creek Mining and Development company. The shaft has been renovated. Work will be confined to development work for some time, although there is a good ore shoot running through the property which would yield good shipments from the start.

**C. C. Columbia.**

The secretary of the Cripple Creek Columbia company on Monday made the statement that nothing but a small vein had been cut in the workings at the depth of 340 feet, and that the lessees were still pushing their crosscut with intent to cut the vein from which the Kimberly lessees are taking their ore. He said that there was no doubt but that the vein would be cut, but that there must have been some miscalculation about the distance the crosscut would need in order to reach it. He said that the property was looking very well and that chances for opening good ore were bright.

**Bonnie Nell.**

Sinking has just been started in the shaft which the Bonnie Nell Gold Mining company has been working on its Raven hill claim. The shaft is now 200 feet deep, and will be extended to the 300-foot point as rapidly as machine drills can put it there. At this point a station will be cut and a crosscut started for the vein which was very promising in the 200-foot level. It is expected that the sinking will be accomplished in between 30 and 40 days.

Considerable development work has been done on the vein in the 200-foot level. Miners will be kept at work drifting on it at this depth during the time that the shaft is being pushed further downward. The drifting is now being carried at a point about 150 feet from the shaft on a good strong vein, which is 10 feet wide. The formation is an extremely hard phonolite, and assays across the vein average $10 in gold to the ton. If this vein is found to be as large in the lower level, and if the grade of ore improve with depth, it seems as if there should be a big thing developed on the property.

The Bonnie Nell claim is located on Raven hill, and the manager of the work thinks that he is working on the same vein which has been opened in the Eclipse Consolidated property, New Haven and Joe Dandy.

**El Paso.**

It was reported that the El Paso mine had laid off 25 men, as the conditions in the mine did not warrant their further employment. When this rumor was boiled down to a sediment this was discovered: Ten men were laid off, as the introduction of machine drills rendered that much hand labor in the mine superfluous. The property was never looking in better shape. Four drills are now being worked, two in the shaft. The shaft is now being put down at the good rate of three feet a day.

**Emma Aimee.**

The shaft on the Emma Aimee has now reached a depth of about 108 feet, and will be extended to the 200-foot point before any drifting is done. For the last two weeks the showing in the shaft has been very encouraging, the rock being quite distinctly stained with fluorine. For the last 4? feet the shaft has been going down on a vein which suddenly came into it and the showing has been improving ever since. Assays indicate only low grade ore, but there is every chance that it will improve with depth. The rock has been much harder lately, which has delayed the sinking, but it is expected that the shaft will reach the 200-foot point by election.

**Mary Nevin.**

The machinery on the Mary Nevin mine which has been brought from the old Thompson workings, has just been installed and work was started Tuesday morning. One of the officers of the company is now in camp and will consult with the manager of the mine as to whether the shaft shall be extended at once, or whether the work shall be confined to drifting.

**Mable M.**

Three shafts on the property of the Mable M. company are now producing ore, and this production is being maintained in addition to a considerable amount of development work which is at present being prosecuted in different parts of the mine. The shaft which was previously worked by the Lindsey lease is making an especially fine showing and living up to the record which it made under its former operators.

**Pappoose G. M. CO.**

The Atahualpa Leasing company, working on the Guess claim of the Pappoose Gold Mining company, has now extended the shaft for about 125 feet below the level of the Squaw mountain tunnel, and next week will start the station at this depth and drift on the vein. For some time there has been ... in the shaft, which has been taken out as the shaft was sunk and shipped. It has averaged $20 in gold to the ton. Within a few days an intrusion of hard spar into the shaft has crowded out the pay streak. The shaft has been sunk straight down, however, and the ore will be drifted for when the station is cut.

**Gold King Claim.**

An important development has just occurred on the property of the Progress Gold Mining company. In the Lewis lease on its Gold King claim, a good strong vein has been encountered which carries encouraging values, although as yet there has not been sufficient work done on the find to prove its true value. The strike was made while drifting at the depth of 100 feet. Other lessees on this property are meeting with good results and shipments are made at fairly regular intervals.

**Minnie Bell**

The Minnie Bell lode has just been equipped with an electric hoist by the lessees, Stebbins and Hathaway, and from now on a good production may be expected from this property. The Minnie Bell belongs to the Independence Consolidated company, having been put into the consolidation by the Wilson Creek company.

**Christmas.**

The stock of the Christmas company has been attracting some attention on the mining exchange, and it is learned that the cause for the advance is due to the fact that the shaft which the lessees, Potvin and Vaine, have been sinking on the claim has been completed and that work in ore will be resumed.

For some time much of the work in the property has been confined to development. Not only has the work of sinking the shaft interfered largely with production, but much lateral development has been done, and it is understood that a great deal of ore has been blocked out.

It was the intention of the lessees to sink the shaft to the 625-foot level, and that has just been accomplished and the ore opened at this depth. With the completion of this shaft to the present depth, and it will not be extended further right away, the lessees can begin to draw upon the reserves which were being blocked out when the work in the shaft was being carried on, and it is expected that a largely increased production will be made from now on.

A shipment of 250 tons has just been made from the party as a starter. It is estimated that this consignment will average $80 in gold to the ton.

## STRIKE NEWS

Some recent strikes will be found detailed in the following paragraphs:

**Gould.**

Conditions in the Jennie Sample claim of the Gould company are improving right along, and an officer of the company recently stated that the ore in the second and third levels is improving in value. Regular shipments are being sent out from these stopes every week, and the mine is one of the best producers in its vicinity.

The directors of the company, however, are modest when it comes to giving out information about the conditions in the property, and the amount and value of the output and state that a great deal of the so-called information about Gould comes from some unofficial and unreliable source.

As well as the stoping which is in progress in the second and third levels, some development is going on in the fourth level, and the ore is said to be improving there. In the fifth level the ore shoot has not yet been encountered, but a drift is being run for it now.

**New Haven.**

In connecting the old workings in the Eclipse claim of the New Haven Gold Mining company, an entirely new vein has been encountered in a crosscut at the depth of 135 feet.

The vein is about five feet wide, but the assays taken so far have not indicated that the ore will run much above one ounce in gold to the ton. The vein will be explored at this point, and when the new shaft reaches the depth of 200 feet, at which point a station will be cut, a crosscut will be started for this vein, which lies but a short distance from the shaft.

The shaft is being put down with good speed, having now attained a depth of something like 180 feet. No work has been done through the new shaft so far and will not until the 200-foot station is cut.

A trial shipment of the ore found in the new vein has just been sent out to determine the real value of the ore, about which there has been some difference of opinion.

**C. C. Columbia.**

The lessees on the Cripple Creek Columbia, on Beacon hill, state that the accounts of the cutting of the vein in their workings at the depth of 340 feet, published in the Gazette, are virtually correct.

The vein was cut Saturday, and there is no doubt that it is the one in which the lessees on the Kimberley are working, as the drills breaking down ore in the breast of their workings can be plainly heard in the Columbia. The vein is over five feet in width, and four feet of it will average between three and four ounces, while there is a streak along the hanging wall that will assay anything.

It seems that the crosscut went under the shoot, and an upraise was started to prove it up. Drifting will be started at once both ways on the vein. It is expected that there will be over 100 feet of stoping ground when the shoot is proved up in the present level. After that has been done, the lessees intend to sink to the 400-foot point. They originally intended to go down to the 350-foot point, but the encountering of water led them to run a level at the present depth. The company has promised to install pumps for the lessees so that there will be no hesitation about resuming the sinking of the shaft.

**Acacia.**

The account of the big strike in the Morning Star claim of the Acacia company, which was printed exclusively in the Gazette on Tuesday morning, was verified Wednesday afternoon by an officer of the company who had just heard from camp. He stated that the account which appeared in the Gazette was not exaggerated at all, and that in one place the ore did run as high as $2,000 in gold to the ton.

When the story was published Tuesday morning the mining world turned up its nose, and as it was generally thought to be a "boost story," the stock was hammered down lower than it has yet been during the present slump, selling as low as 36¾. This morning, however, news began to come from camp in corroboration of the rediscovery of the rich vein which was lost about a year ago in this claim, and the stock advanced over five cents on the strength of it.

Another strike has been made on Acacia ground, however, which was also responsible for the stock's advance yesterday. An officer of the company stated yesterday to a representative of the Gazette that in the Brady lease on its Burns claim, a vein had been cut at the depth of 350 feet. Work has just recently been resumed on this lease, and part of the development work planned out was to thoroughly prospect the ground at this level by crosscuts, and the vein cut the other day was a result of this work, and is, so far as is known now, an entirely new one. It measures about two feet in width, and carries ore which averages $50 in gold to the ton.

**Findley.**

The new find in the ninth level of the Findley reported a few days ago did not come up to expectations as far as assays are concerned, but a north drift is being run on the vein to touch the ore shoot, which has been worked in the upper level. The vein is a very large one, averaging six feet in width and the showing is improving as the drift is being run toward the north. Work on the south drift has been stopped temporarily. Shipments from the Findley have been averaging three ounces and most of this ore is in screenings from the entire width of the vein at the 800-foot level. As soon as the ore is encountered in the ninth level at 700 feet stoping will be begun.

**Gold Bond.**

The lessees on block 2 of the Gold Bond Con. Mines Co.'s property have run into a remarkably fine showing at a depth of only 17 feet. It is only recently that work was commenced on this lease and at the present depth a very small high grade streak is coming into the two-foot vein, from which an assay returning 40 ounces was obtained. The shaft is following up the World's Fair vein on what was formerly known as the World's Fair claim. The shaft is located 25 feet southwest of the main workings, famous for shipments of high grade ore in the past.

**Burns Claim.**

A strike of considerable importance was made Tuesday on the old Brady lease on the Burns claim which amounts to a good sized ore body averaging about $50 to the ton without sorting. The ore body has not yet sufficiently been exploited to decide definitely the importance of the strike, but it seems to be in good pay.

**Pointer.**

A shipment of 60 tons was sent out from the Pointer G. M. Co's. property Wednesday morning which is expected to return a value of $50 to the ton. The ore is from the 450 foot level.

## SHIPMENT NEWS

Details of recent shipments will be found recorded below:

**Lexington.**

The Lexington company Monday shipped 100 tons of mill ore which it is estimated will return values of about $20 to the ton and at the same time 40 tons of smelting grade ore was sent out, the latter being up to the average value of this grade of ore from the Lexington property, being estimated at about four ounces.

**Eclipse Con.**

A trial shipment of 10 tons was sent out Monday from the Eclipse Consolidated company's ground in Eclipse gulch. In a winze sunk from the 350-foot level, the ore has improved considerably during the past few days, and there is now exposed a rich streak of sylvanite ore which assays very glitteringly. Wider bodies of ore are opened in the vein which assay between $20 and $30, and the trial shipment will probably decide just what the vein is worth.

**Elkton.**

The figures of the output of the Elkton mine have just been prepared and are ready for announcement. It will be remembered that it has already been stated in these columns that the profit from the ore shipped during the month of August exceeded $60,000, nearly reaching the sum which is distributed in dividends every three months. The exact figures are now at hand, and are as follows: The total value of the ore shipped from the mine during the month of August was $161,268.00.

**Ingham.**

The decided advance in Ingham stock Wednesday on the local exchange attracted the attention of mining men to the stock and interested those who watch the market. The stock has hung very low for some weeks, having declined ever since the Raven lessees suspended active mining on their lease on the Ingham claim. The stock, during the days of activity on this lease, sold as high as 25 cents, but dropped below 20 soon after the work was suspended. Yesterday the stock reached 20 again, having advanced about 6 cents in the past two days.

No one seemed able to explain the sharp advance, but brokers were willing to hazard guesses, and hinted at manipulation, and other dark things. Wishing to ascertain the truth about the matter, a representative of the Gazette went to the vice president of the company, Mr. William P. Bonbright, for light on the subject. The light which Mr. Bonbright was willing to shed, however, was not as illuminating as could be desired.

He said at the outset that he could not attempt to explain the market, but when it came to the mine, he was willing to give what information he could about that. The property of the company is being worked very actively, he stated, and was never in better condition than at present. While no work was being done on that block of ground which is leased to Campbell, De La Vergne and Stark, there are three other sets of lessees on the Ingham claim, all of whom are meeting with good success, and sending out shipments quite regularly. On the Mattie D. claim of the company, there are several sets of lessees at work and every one of them is shipping ore. Some of this ore runs as high as eight ounces in gold to the ton.

"It may be," said Mr. Bonbright, "that the people who are buying the stock understand that the ore which is being mined is improving in value."

"But you do not understand that?" was asked of him.

"Ah," he returned, "I did not say that."

So far as could be gathered from Mr. Bonbright's remarks there has been no new development on the property which would warrant a sharp advance in the stock, but the advance is attributable to an awakening appreciation on the part of the public that a mine which is shipping as much and as good ore as is the Ingham is worth at least the valuation which the present price of the stock puts upon it, and a legitimate demand for the stock has caused the advance.

**Pointer.**

A shipment has just been sent out from the Pointer mine, on Gold hill. The consignment consisted of three broad gauge cars of ore which it is estimated will return an average of $50 a ton. The ore is coming from the stopes in the 400 and 450 foot levels, and although considerable development work is being done the shipments are not being at all neglected. The company has made an arrangement with the Mint people to share the use of their air compressor when it is ready, and this will greatly facilitate development work in the mine.

**Vindicator.**

The figures have just been prepared of the output of the Vindicator mine for the month of September, and show that 2,300 tons were shipped during the 30 days. This falls somewhat below last month's figures owing to the work of installing new machinery.

**Trachyte.**

The Trachyte company shipped 70 tons of ore during the month of September which averaged $50 in gold to the ton. Another vein has recently been discovered carrying ore somewhat richer, and an increased and richer output will be the result.

**Pinnacle.**

The Mitchell lease on the Pinnacle company's property has just shipped 20 tons of ore coming from the old workings, but it is not known what value the shipment will return.

**Dante.**

A shipment of 40 tons of ore averaging a little better than two ounces was sent out Friday from the Babbitt lease on the Dante. Work was resumed yesterday on the Selbach lease on the Dante, with the new steam plant which has just been installed.

**Gold Dollar.**

On Tuesday a shipment that will include about 75 tons of three ounce ore was started from the Gold Dollar company on the east slope of Beacon hill.

**Anaconda.**

The Anaconda company leases are in the majority paying well and good shipments are being made from several of these claims on Gold hill. The lessees on Excelsior claim are sending out about 50 tons of ore each week that returns between two and three ounces. The ore is coming from the cross vein running east and west in the 100-foot level to the south of the shaft. The best values are being obtained from streaks of talc and the junction of the Anaconda vein with the cross vein. Some new development work is being done in the way of additional drifts and the ore carries free and rusty gold with occasional streaks in sylvanite. The bottom of the shaft 250 feet from the surface, so far has not been opened but a drift from here will soon be started to tap the three foot vein as it leads off from the shaft. Lessees on the Great View of the Anaconda company are sending out about 12 tons per week of average ore of 1½ ounces. The work is being prosecuted in the drift at 175 feet from the surface. The sub-lease on the same property is in higher grade ore at a depth of only 30 feet. Shipments average ten tons per week, running about $45 to the ton. An upraise has been started on the vein and the lessee has 150 feet of this ore body yet to explore. The vein varies from two to four feet wide.

## DEALS AND LEASES

Below will be found a record of recent deals and leases in the district:

**Blanche.**

A new lease on the Blanche property, on Bull hill, has been made out to Guy Glenn, of the leasing firm of Whipp & Glenn, who were connected with the original lease. The 340-foot shaft has been made ready for work and a smaller one on the eastern portion of the property will also be utilized in the search for the ore shoot which was opened in the first level and which yielded some good ore.

**Morning Star.**

The Morning Star Gold Mining company has just granted a lease to the Woods Investment company on its Fleming claim, on Raven hill. The lease stipulates for 40 shifts a month and 20 per cent. straight royalties. There are several shafts on the property, although none of them are very deep, but a tunnel has penetrated the hill for a distance of 250 feet and the lessees expect to crosscut the ground from the tunnel. After the ground has been prospected a plant of machinery will be installed if the showing warrants such an equipment.

**Juanita.**

A new lease has been granted by the Juanita G. M. Co. to Charles Anderson on the Silver Bell lode on Globe Hill. The lease calls for 30 per cent royalty and is to run for two years. A further requirement stipulated is for the performance of 15 feet of sinking or 20 of crosscutting or drifting each month. Mr. Anderson will begin work the first of next week and he and his associates have heretofore held the contract to sink the main shaft on this property. Two veins were cut in this shaft, one of which was nearly two feet wide, showing an average value across the breast of $15 to the ton. The new lessee will crosscut to this vein from the 135-foot level and expects to cut it in 30 feet of work.

**Branch Co.**

A new lease was granted Monday to Frank Glenn on the Branch Co.'s property on the east slope of Bull hill.

**Tenth on Lot.**

The deeds to the sale of a half interest in the Tenth ... lots in the Anaconda townsite were filed Monday, ... & ... conveying to the ... M. Co. for $12,1... ... J. P. Wilson to the ... ... J. B. Given, Jr., to ...

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# The Hopelessness of Consumption

The almost certainty of death, the sympathizing comments, the pitying looks, the measured days of living all these are the things that make consumption the most dreaded of diseases, and then when the victim looks back to the time when he might have secured help, the days when a cure might have been possible the time before the last stages of the disease had been reached The realization of abject helplessness comes the more strongly because of the opportunity lost through neglect The latter stages of consumption brings with it as certain death as virulent poison. When the first symptoms of the disease appear it is just as necessary to procure efficient treatment as for the healthy person to avoid virulent poison. The lungs once destroyed, no power on earth can prevent death, or prolong life. If you have consumption, if you have its symptoms; if you have any lung, throat, bronchial or wasting trouble, hunt the remedy before

# Your Case Is Hopeless

A sudden change of weather, an unexpected cold, light at first, perhaps, an unnoticed over-exertion, may, in a few day's time put your case beyond the hope of recovery. To day is the time to act. To-morrow may be too late Delay has sent to the grave many a person whom immediate treatment might have saved How about you? Do you want returned health? Do you owe it to your family to make every effort to regain it? Do you want life? Or are you willing to have death come rapidly?

There is a cure for consumption Hundreds of consumptives have been cured by it Dozens are constantly being cured, and returning to their eastern homes to live in happiness, health and perfect safety. Do you want it? Then see Dr. Shepard and have one of his very thorough

# Free Examinations

He will tell you whether your case is too far gone to be cured. He has cured many who have been given up by other physicians His twenty-five years' special study of consumption and its treatment allows him to speak with authority Do you want to know that your life can be saved? Would you like to know and understand your exact condition? Then see him to-day; to-morrow never comes for some folks Free examination hours, 11 to 12 A M. and 4 to 5 P M except Sunday

# DR. W. A. SHEPARD,

Suite 15, Barnes Block
115 East Pike's Peak Avenue
Near Post Office

# Reduction in Price

Beginning with December 1st, next, our price for Electric Light will be

# 12½c Per K.W. Hour

The old rate is 20c per K.W. hour. This gives Colorado Springs cheaper Electric Light than any other town in the country where similar conditions exist. This will be understood when it is stated that the new rate for Electric Light is equivelant to

# Gas at $1.25 per 1000 feet

Colorado Springs will also be distinguished by having the

# Best Electrical Generating Station

West of the Mississippi river when our new plant is finished and one unexcelled by any in the world.

# For the First Time

In its history Colorado Springs now has a continuous electric service 24 hours a day

# Light in Dark Places

Basements, cellars, inside rooms, closets, etc., may now have electric light at all hours throughout the business section, and the same service will be extended soon to the residence districts

## The Colorado Springs Electric Company

107 East Kiowa Street

## It Bites Out Great Chunks of Earth.

For the past month the people who have [illegible] the Rock Island cut in the north part of town, and those who [illegible] that way have noticed the gradual widening of the cut and disappearance of its old walls A hundred feet back from the bank at the point where the work is going on a thing unusual is visible but a column of thick black smoke It rises from the engine of a steam shovel which is just finishing the job of cutting away a wall of dirt 20 feet deep and about 40 feet wide The south bank of the cut where the work is being done is a little too shaky to stand on but on the north side a group of from two to a dozen people is [illegible] usually be found watching the big wall of dirt disappear into the mouth of the [illegible]

A steam shovel is a very simple piece of machinery and yet it does its work with a celerity and thoroughness that would hardly be equaled by a hundred men with picks and shovels Briefly [illegible] a crane about 18 feet high built on the end of a car and [illegible] to side by means of a cable [illegible] which are drawn backward and forward by pistons working in two steam cylinders 14 feet long one on each side of the car A heavy chain passes from a windlass over the end of the crane where the other end is fastened to the bucket or scoop a heavy iron affair [illegible] equal to the same number of wagon loads A piston working in a cylinder under the crane forces the scoop into the ground and the chain lifts it up The scoop digs into the earth with the aid of three sharp steel teeth about four inches square Not a very complicated affair it would seem but when the engine starts up and [illegible] the dirt wall the fun commences

There is something remarkably fascinating about a steam shovel at work [illegible] of its many eccentric movements depends of course upon the skill of the man who works the levers and valves He shoves them back and forth turns them around and directs the movements of the scoop but there his part ends the machine does the rest and does it with an intelligence which is about as near human as it is possible for a machine to be A lever is released the heavy chain that lifts and [illegible] the bucket whizzes over the windlass the big scoop swings almost [illegible] the edge of the cut where for a moment it poises as if uncertain where to strike then it [illegible] shoots forward and the three sharp teeth bury themselves in the [illegible] crunching tearing [illegible] gravel rock or anything else that happens to be in the way The shovel [illegible] it [illegible] almost as soon as it strikes the earth Then comes the lift Another lever comes into play and the chain tightens creaks and strains With a [illegible] wraps around the windlass and the [illegible] seems pos[illegible] crane swings around and [illegible] over the car A man [illegible] the rope [illegible] drops out and the load is dumped [illegible] millions the shovel will dig and unload four scoopfuls a minute

A steam shovel is endowed with an unlimited deal of courage All kinds of banks [illegible] It makes no difference whether the formation is [illegible] sand and [illegible] the big teeth plunge in and if the rock is too big to go in the [illegible] it is balanced on the teeth swung around and dumped in the car on the other side Of course if the wall happens to be solid rock it has to be blasted out and loosened into chunks then the teeth are forced under them In this way rocks weighing several tons are ca[illegible] and [illegible] Just [illegible] where the shovel is working now no such difficulty is encountered The soil there is a fine light gravel, topped by about fourteen inches of hardpan or surface soil. Every time the shovel digs into the earth it brings out its yard and a [illegible] gravel [illegible] The light gravel above loosened from its [illegible] breaks away from the bank in a mass leaving a clean cut perpendicular face of moist dirt on which the various colored strata are clearly defined Working at the base of one of these artificially made bluffs is a dangerous business The hardpan at the top is more tenacious than the gravel and does not [illegible] until the undermining has progressed to a considerable extent then the whole mass comes down with a crash Sunday afternoon last an incident of this kind occurred The shovel was [illegible] its way into the bank when an enormous bulk of earth began to totter The workmen had barely time to escape before the crash came The entire space between the bank and the track was filled and the dirt packed up against the side of the car to a depth of eight or nine feet When the men went back to size up the situation and congratulate themselves on getting out they found the machinery half buried from view Monday morning they went to work to remove the fallen gravel When they had finished 21 loaded flat cars was the result of their work

The working capacity of a steam shovel is enormous It depends, of course upon the kind of material in which it is digging but in soft dirt it will run as high as 250 cars in a day of ten hours [illegible] cut is almost finished It is being done merely to secure the dirt and gravel which is wanted for a dressing for the roadbed near Limon Junction

### Flowers that Defy the Frost

In the home garden we have but few flowers that bloom after frost comes, says Eben E Rexford in the October [illegible] There are the [illegible] ters the hardier [illegible] chrysanthemums the [illegible] phlox and the Japan anemone These continue to show a brave face to the on-coming winter until he is actually upon them and his them in his icy clutch [illegible] dahlia the canna and the cosmos help to make bright the early fall but the first frosty night puts an end to their beauty and often to their life Often in the garden ways of late fall we come upon a flower of the summer time grown from an early ripened seed which the wind has sown Somehow these estrays almost [illegible] to be out of place they seem They always have a sort of uncanny air to me Perhaps they are memories of dead things which haunt the heart of the dying year Who knows?

### LETTER LIST.

The following is the list of letters remaining at the Colorado Springs postoffice for the week ending Oct 1, 1900

**Gentlemen**

Anderson G I
Bal W J
Baker A H
Banadi B
B[illegible]
Barber Will
Bundy J P
Berry John
Bishop H L
Boman Dallas
Bou[illegible] A R
Bovel H
Brown F J
Bruce I J
Bryant D W
Button G J
Burton C H
Bushmor R W
Butten F P
Bridge Pittsburg
Carter Chas H
Caffee Edd
Calkins George W
Campbell Frank J
Chadbomur M J
Chandler J G
Chase W J
Charlton Lee R
Chapman Dan I
Ciferro Giuseppe
Dimor o
Clark Geo M
Clayton J R
Cook D D
Cook R W
Cole Wm H
Clark Clarence
Covert Dr J L
Crozier Alfred O
Crumvine Jas H
Curran E P
Curtain Richard
Davis Ernest
Davis H T
Denning
Dr
[illegible]
Eakins I. R.
Ellis Mark
Farrell T J
Fenton J H
Ferris Mr and Mrs
Forbes F G
Forbes H
French J M
Gentry L W (2)
Gillespie Arthur B
Gr[illegible] D O
Goldsmith William
[illegible]
Criswell John
Hague Jas D
Hall Ernest W
Harris Geo
Harris I W
Hayes Dr Leon P
Harvey W J
Hastings I D
Hawkins J H
Hasse Ida
Henton Chas
Hobbs Harry
Hoffman James
Holten L C
Holly Nathan
Howard Gail
Jackson W H
Jenkins W B
Larsen Alfred
Johnson R P
Junkin & Co. S F
Keith Leslie I
Kenreen H
Kenyon Sands N
( )
Kinderman Charlie
King Eston
King I W
Knight H P
Kohen [illegible]
Knitz Andrew
Lange I D
La Rue Bert
Larman C A
Laurance C W
Layman Wm P
Leroux Louis
Lewis D M
[illegible] C S
Mallroy W C (2)
Manser Leonard O
Mandic Milivoj
Marshal John
Mitchell Edwin
Monnette M I
Monteith J W
Morris Frank R
Mount Joseph
Moxim C H
Murdock C A
Murphy W F
McCaffery P J
McCann Thos P.
McConnell Mrs Mary
McCoy Willis
McDonald R
McDougal J H
McDuffer J I
McLarren W H
McHenry Wm H
McKesson J M
Nantvima Muzimun
New Dr R R (2)
Newbery W E
Nesbit C W
Newberry W E
O'Hare, Dore
Osborne D
Otis W J
Owens P[illegible]
Patterson John A
Pittersen Pat
Phillips Paul
Poxson Arthur
Pri[illegible] Harvey C
Proper Dr W J
Purdy Arthur
Pusateri Venceuza
Randle W J
Rank, Fred
Raresford James
Reimers G[illegible]
Rhoades W S
Rice Ed
Rice F [illegible]
Richmond C G
Riecke Dr J W
Rightmire J E
Rilkman T M
Ritchie Albert B
Roberts J
[illegible]
Rollo
[illegible] Henry
Romero Ricardo
Rumsey Horace M
Russell Col E L
Ruth C A
Sambell Charly
Schwarge Willie
Schneider Dan
Seligman J
Settle Rosco
Sharpe A P (3)
Shepherd Harry
[illegible] J
Silver Gust
[illegible] J D
Smith Jim
Smith R
Smith W F (2)
Sayler Chas M
Smith Shymate
Snyder J R
Solomon Searphin
Spencer R P
Stellwagen Stephen A
St Cuerman M C L
Stevens C S
Stickles J A
Stoddard P B (2)
Stokes J B
Stensmeitz Gideon
Store Yocopa
Storft Georg
Sullivan R T
Sweet Walter
Fahnt John R
Terrill Nathan
Thomas [illegible]
Thompson J B
Thurber M M
Till Thomas A
Tipper William
Truebloo Robbert
Trudy Adolph
Vance, Capt C B. (2)
Vigwire Arthur
Walton C H
Weaver William L
Weaver Leo
Wheller Will
White M F
Williams J R
Williams Mr
Willman O C
Wilson Finley
Wilson W. B
Wing H D
Winn W G
Wood Reubin
Wright Edd S
Wurtz John H.
Young C W
Piccirelli Tincenzo

**Ladies.**

Anderson Miss Vesta
Atkinson Miss M A
Bill Mrs Harriet
Bald Mrs Wm J
Bell Miss L
Bell Mrs W R
Bixby Miss Mary
Plomgriss Miss Maree
Boyd Miss Pettie
Broderic Miss Nora (2)
Brook Madge M
Brown Miss Annie
Burnside Miss Blanch
Buckland Miss Helen
Bush Mrs Guy I
Caroll Miss Mamie
Chase Mrs W I
Christersen Miss Anna
Christian Miss Lena
Clark Mrs C B
Clark Miss Ella
Clark Mrs R R
Collins Mrs J A
Cooper Mrs L
Cureat Mrs W C
Carbill Mrs Chloe
Crump Mrs Jucy
Cullt Mrs I W
Cummin Mrs H
Daniels Mrs Honora I
Dixon Mrs Minnie
Doyle Mrs I J
Drummond Miss Agnes
Dunn Miss I
Duncan Mrs David
Eaton Miss Lena
Edmonds Miss Ethel (2)
Edmonds Mrs Matt
Ellison Mrs Anna
Elry Mrs A W
Emick Mrs Mar B
Fahey Mrs Edw E
Falbosmen Miss C
Ferguson Jr Mrs C H
Flounce Miss Rilla
Foreman Miss C
Foster Miss Allie
Fuller Miss Caroline M (2)
Gentry, Mrs Maude Miles
Gillan Mrs Fannie
Graham, Miss Ida
Gregory Mrs Ira R
Hamilton Mrs J W
Lewis Miss Evelyn
Lewis Miss Eva
Lewis Miss Kattie
Lewis Mrs Yancy
Lowe Miss
Mance Miss Helen
Martin Mae P H
Mehrs Miss Jennie
[illegible]
Miller Mrs George B
Mims Mrs J G
Moore Mrs Lore
Morgan Miss Elizabeth
Morrison, Miss Carla
Mullinex Miss Maud
M Daniel Mrs H W
Nance Miss H
Odenhenner Mrs J A
Johlson Miss Fida
Orr Mrs I E
Page, Miss Myrtle J
Palmer, Miss Flora
Parkinson Miss Etta
Patrick Mrs Charlotta
Pegg Miss Maggie
Peterson, Miss Mable
Phillips The Misses
Palter Miss Etta M
Pratt Mrs Bert
Price Miss Hattie (2)
Ricodle Mrs Anna
Ray Miss Mattie
Reed Mrs Edd
Roe Miss Ettie
Rowe Miss
Rover Mrs W C
Seat Miss Mellie
Seyffert, Mrs Emma
Shackleford Miss Bertha
Sheahan, Miss Josie
Shepherd Miss Sallie
Shields Miss Bessie
Snider Mrs Edna
Simpson Mrs Carrie
Stitwell Mrs Louise
Smith Miss Dora
Smith Miss Pearl Agustia
Smith Mrs Pierce
Spangler Mrs Carrie
Spence Miss Mary
Spencer Mrs [illegible]
Springer, Miss Hany
[illegible]
Hanson Miss Anna
Harrington Miss May M
Hartman Mrs P F
Harding Mrs M F
Hendrick Mrs F P
Hockemier Mrs Lula
Hilliard Mrs Nellie
H[illegible] Mrs [illegible]
Hudson Mrs Sue
Jackson Mrs Jennie
Johnson Miss J
Johnson Mrs B A
Johnson Miss Margarie
Kennedy Mrs Ed
King Miss Sallie
Kinzie Miss
Kirby Mrs Will
Klarr Mrs Ella
K[illegible] Mrs Mary
Loughlin Mrs J W
Lawton Miss Minnie
Agnes
Stevens Mrs
Strader Mrs S A
Jainter, Mrs Wilbur
Taylor Miss Hattie F
Taylor Mrs Y J
Toun Miss Lena E
Trump Miss Grace E
Truesdell Mrs H A
Wallace, Miss Effie I
Walling Mrs Lizzie
Wamser Miss Lena
Ward Mrs Lulea
Weston Miss Adele
Weyand, Mrs Bessie
Wilbur Miss Kate
Woodward Mrs Ned
Wooldridge Mrs Jessie
Young Mrs E C
Zenor Miss Lucy

**Returned From D L. O.**

GENTS

Warran Weil

**Foreign.**

GENTS

Arcangelo Nagorelly
Barrette Havier
Blare Candy di
Caltuglia Giuseppe
Evans, William
[illegible] Mackaimd
Milekied, Mackaimd
Scharde Paul
Scott Thomas
Weatherby Dr L F
Wood Bert E
Woods Wiley C
Woseman M P
Reichard L L

**Returned fom D L O**

LADIES

Bell Miss
Lauids Jessie N

**Foreign**

LADIES

Nass Miss A[illegible]
T Kimsey Mrs Alice


### Santa Fe Route

Trains to Denver leave Colorado Springs
4 40 a m.
5 50 a. m
7 35 a m
8 00 a m
10 15 a. m
10 50 a. m
4 10 p m
6 30 p m

An equal number of trains leave Denver returning at convenient hours
C C Hoyt
Phone 54 City Passenger Agent.

### The New Cripple Creek Short Line

Will run an excursion train to end of track every afternoon until further notice leaving Denver & Rio Grande depot at 3 o'clock.

### Free for One Week

Mrs Anna Bethman room 31 De Graff building will give treatments for complexion and hair free until Oct. 1

### Rio Grande Trains

| Leave Colorado Springs for Denver. | Leave Denver Returning |
|---|---|
| 4 20 a m | 8 00 a m. |
| [illegible] a m | 1 30 p m |
| 9 35 a m | 1 30 p m. |
| 1 21 p m | 7 30 p m |
| 3 11 p m | 8 00 p m |
| 6 51 p m. | 9 30 p. m |

### Santa Fe Route

Trains to Denver leave Colorado Springs
4 40 a m
5 50 a m
7 35 a m
8 00 a m
10 15 a m
10 50 a m.
4 10 p m
6 30 p m

An equal number of trains leave Denver returning at convenient hours
C C Hoyt,
Phone 54 City Passenger Agent.

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All the ...
AND..
NO. 7191—
WILL ... RI...
Emperor o...
THE NAM...
Orders Issu... ers

London Oct 8 ... Friday
A German fo... Boxers a few miles ... checked and compe... —There is reaso... Boxers but were Li... near here in view ... progress to the cap...
Hong kong Oc... of Sai-wan but we... The troops here ... police forces along ...

Peking Oct 3 Via Shang hai Oct ... decree at Tai-huen fu ... province of Shan-si dat... Emperor Kwang Su ... Boxer movement in ... punishment nine ringl... knowledges his own f... himself but he places ... upon the princes and ... ticipated in the move... tracted it
Prince Tuan Prince ... Tsai Lien Prince Tsai ... Kang Ying Nien pres... sorate and Chao Shua... of the board of punish... prived of their titles ... fice and turned over ... boards for further p... Tuan by the terms of ... be tried by the board ... of the decree have be... and accepted as genui... The foregoing corrob...

## WASHING... REPO...

Washington Oct 7 ... of any consequence in ... are not looked ... turn of President McK... ital He is expected o... noon and on the even... a cabinet meeting ... which the French no... over in a formal way ... which recently has be... the powers is no re... of pressing necessity f... eral nations intereste... instructed their repre... king to ascertain whet... edict completely names ... serving of punishment ... tures of the French ... propositions which can ... ance This governmen... sider seriously the pr... look to the prohibition ... tation of arms into Ch... mantling of the forti... est meanwhile center ... which Mr Conger will ... the adequacy of the ... be meted out by the ... ment to those person... strumental in the Boxe... future course of this ... depend largely on wha... tions now being condu... No advices have co... Mr Conger on this s...

## LI HUNG ... TIEN...

Tien-tsin, Oct. 7—Li ... whose visit to Peking ... been postponed indefi... morning for Peking ... The five Belgian en... teen missionaries who ... prisoners for many we... fu but very recently ... orders from Li Hung ... rected that they have ... Peking refuse to start ... ery on the part of the ... According to native ... diers and people have ... ting fu The condition ... has been delayed owin... transport for the Germ...

Tien-tsin Oct 6—Vi... 7 —The expedition to ... now scheduled to start ... day)
It is reported that ... placed improved gunbo... arsenal to defend the to... ready practically des... pation of the projected ... The Russians have ... troit for Li Hung Chan...

London, Oct 7—In a... Times from Peking ... Dr Morrison says
It looks now as if ... Russian minister to C... gotiate with Li Hung ... tsin The American ... facilitate Russia s nego... ting Manchuria
"All the mandarians ... declined the empress ... to proceed to Tai-yue... various pretexts'
According to the S... spondent of the Times ... it is announced t... nephew of the empres... was dismissed by Em... n 1898 has succeeded ... the tsung li yamen ar... appointed generalissimo ... forces, replacing Gene...
The Shang-hai corre... Morning Post, in a dis... terday says
'All the foreign troo... in readiness against ... by 8 000 Chinese troo... ing along the grand ca...

London, Oct 8—The ... has the following dis...